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# Churchill Won't Promise End in '44; Dual Allied Drive Enters Yugoslavia; British Widen Corridor in Holland

Associated Press

**British Tanks on Road to Nijmegen**

British tanks pass a windmill as they leave the Dutch town of Eindhoven Sept. 18 on their way to the front. The British armor continued its advance to Nijmegen to give assistance to Allied sky troops while they were pocketed by a strong German force at Arnhem.

## 200,000 Nazis periled in west Netherlands—Defense stiffens in Italy—Java raided.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

Russian forces are reported to have entered Yugoslavia near Orsova and the Iron Gate canyon of the Danube in southern Romania. The report comes from the Germans, who have no great reputation for reliable communiqués. But the fact that Allied sea- and air-borne troops of the newly formed Land Forces of the Adriatic are announced to have landed in Albania and Yugoslavia and already have captured the German garrison town of Himara in southern Albania suggests that a general cleanup of the Balkans is in progress.

Russian forces were reported outflanking the Uzok Pass through the Carpathians and entering eastern Slovakia 200 miles southeast of Krakow. The Czechoslovak First Army was co-operating with them.

The main goal of the Russian moves here is Hungary. A pincer operation to nip off the German and Hungarian forces holding Transylvania is already developing. These movements threaten also to outflank all German positions in Yugoslovia and below.

On the West Front, the situation remains little changed, as the Allied command evidently is preparing ways to bring its three-to-one superiority in men advantageously into play. The British Second Army and the Canadian First are within 25 miles of walling up 200,000 Germans in western Holland. The 50-mile corridor toward Arnhem has been widened sufficiently to serve as a basis for a new attack.

General Patton's American Third Army, which the previous day pushed into Fort Driant at the approaches to Metz, was forced out by heavy German counterattacks. Farther north, General Hodges' American First Army pushed six miles into the German Hurtgen Forest, 14 miles southeast of Aachen. However, these are clearly intermediate moves in the maneuvering for position.

The stiff German resistance that is evident on the East and West Fronts ex-

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## Prime Minister refuses to guess on war in Europe — Stalin put in vital peace role.

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Sept. 28 — Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his first utterance since Quebec, told the House of Commons today that "no one can guarantee that several months of 1945 will not be required" to end the war in Europe. On the other hand, Mr. Churchill added, there are many persons of the highest technical attainments and knowledge who believe victory can be achieved before the end of 1944.

In opening a two-day debate, the Prime Minister made these outstanding points:

1. A new three-power meeting to include Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia is essential before formal peace plans can be disclosed.

2. The capture or destruction of approximately 200,000 Germans in western Holland appears "highly probable."

**Huge Nazi Losses**

3. German losses in France, Belgium, and Holland since D-Day can now be placed officially at 400,000 killed and wounded, with nearly 500,000 more as prisoners.

4. Allied losses during the same period now stand at 90,000 British and 145,000 Americans killed, wounded, or missing.

5. Britain will support Russia in demanding a revision of Poland's frontiers.

6. The British Fleet will strike in full force against Japan.

7. Ten Japanese divisions which were launched against India have been largely shattered, with between 50,000 and 60,000 slain.

8. The Allies have landed between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 troops in Europe.

**Agreement at Quebec**

9. "Complete agreement on every point" was reached with President Roosevelt at the Quebec conference.

The Prime Minister gave assurance that the war against Germany may well be officially declared ended before the last desperate Nazis are rounded up from the forests and mountains of the Reich. The moment for calling the European war concluded would be decided by considerations of how best to bring maximum Allied forces to bear against Japan at the earliest possible moment.

This Churchill assurance is taken in the House of Commons as heartening news tending to counteract the feeling which has grown lately that Nazi guerrilla bands might well prove a lingering stopper on the European victory bells.

**War Put in Perspective**

But probably the most important single function Mr. Churchill fulfilled in his war review today was to put the whole war picture into perspective immediately in wake of the Allied setback at Arn-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

# Tax Setup Change Urged; News Freedom in Holland; Hitler Punishment Assured

**The World's Day—September 28, 1944**

### Boston: Realty Boards Urge Tax Change

**Reorganization** of the national tax structure to return to cities the exclusive right to collect and use local tax revenues as a necessary defense against potential bankruptcy and decadence is urged by speakers at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards in Boston. [Page 2.]

**Work stoppage** in protest against delay in applying an incentive bonus plan, which involved machinists at the destroyer-building Bath Iron Works in Maine, yesterday, spread today to groups in the pipe, blacksmith, and copper shops, and others.

**At least 2,000 new farms** could be established profitably in Massachusetts, the Mass. Postwar Readjustment Commission reported today to Governor Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

**Women Voters Leagues** throughout the country are working for the election of members of Congress who will support American participation in world organization, according to Anna Lord Strauss, National President, who is in Boston today to address the fall conference of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. [Page 2.]

**A "quicker turn around"** of freight cars by New England shippers, receivers, and railroad men was asked today by William H. Day, General Chairman of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, to avoid "trouble" in the transportation picture. [Page 2.]

### In Europe: Netherlands News Agency Freed

**A Netherlands Royal decree** called for restoration of Holland's National News Agency as an organization independent of the Government. The organization was under control of the German News Agency, DNB, during the occupation.

**The French press** will be governed by ordinances just adopted by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cabinet. The ordinances in general authorize suspension of collaborationist newspapers, publication of new papers with government aid, and partial government sponsorship of the national news agency, Agence Française de Presse.

**The French Provisional Government** has requisitioned coal mines in the Pas de Calais and Nord departments and the Renault Automotive Works in Paris. The twin seizures appear to constitute, at least in effect, a move toward nationalization of big industrial enterprises, a policy advocated by left-wing leaders during the first days of French liberation.

**From Copenhagen**, it is reported that the Germans have arrested 400 Danes in a new, widespread roundup. The German-controlled Danish Radio said the prisoners would be sent to concentration camps in Germany.

**Tass, the Soviet news agency**, reaffirmed today that the Tripower European Advisory Commission proposed three separate zones of occupation for defeated Germany, but denied there was any plan under discussion for cutting Germany into small states.

### Washington: Soviet Assures Hitler Punishment

**The Soviet Embassy** sponsored a statement that Russia's influence in postwar settlement furnishes "the best guarantee" that Hitler will not escape punishment after World War II as Kaiser Wilhelm did after World War I. Allied action in 1919 in allowing the neutral Netherlands to give asylum to the German Emperor was sharply criticized in the lead article in the Embassy's "Information Bulletin."

**Domestic consumers** of anthracite and "eastern" coke will be permitted beginning Oct. 1 to purchase seven eighths of their winter supply before Dec. 31, the Solid Fuels Administration has announced, thus supplanting controls which held distribution to April 1 and Oct. 1.

**Another shoe ration stamp** to be good indefinitely will be validated Nov. 1 in accordance with the two-pairs-a-year policy, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The new stamp will be designated later.

**Legislation** to permit Waves, women Marines, and Spars to serve outside the United States on a volunteer basis has been signed by President Roosevelt. The act, however, limits their overseas service to Hawaii, Alaska, and Navy bases in this hemisphere.

### National: War Labor Advisory Group Summoned

**The Standing Committee** of the War Labor Advisory Committee has been summoned to the White House for a conference on Sept. 29 according to an announcement in New York by Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who said he did not know the purpose of the conference.

### India: Where Break Came in Unity Conference

**Indian unity** talks between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali Jinnah broke down on the question of seperate Hindu and Moslem states, it was said in Bombay. Mr. Jinnah is reported to have refused to accept Mr. Gandhi's proposal that the issue be decided by plebiscite after Indian independence has been won. [Page 6.]

### Mexico: War Aid to Allies Called Most Helpful

**Besides** the fact that relations between Mexico and the United States have not been better for many years, Mexico's contribution to the war effort has been most helpful, George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico, has reported from San Antonio where he is vacationing.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 7.

# Butter Leaps Up to 20 Points; Other Values Are Unchanged

Creamery butter will advance four points a pound in ration value on Sunday to a new high of 20 points a pound, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

This increase, reflecting short supply and spotty distribution, will be the only change in point values for October, the OPA added. All other rationed foods—meats, other dairy products, and processed foods—will retain their current point values.

Hint that this high point value on butter may continue through December was contained in a statement by OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, who said:

"There are no two ways about it, we civilians are going to have to get along with less butter than formerly—at least during the next 90 days or so. We simply don't have anywhere near the normal supply of butter to distribute."

**Build Up Stocks**

Purpose of the new 20-point value, Mr. Bowles added, is to build up stocks in the trade so that "more people everywhere will be able to get some butter during the next month."

Commenting on this today, Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, said that in his opinion, "the OPA has made a serious public-relations error and has seriously jeopardized the entire rationing program by setting a point value on butter that is ridiculously high, even though it may mathematically jibe with the total amount of butter available.

"We must recognize that the rationing program is largely in its closing stages, with the exception of a few major commodities," Mr.

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## Weather Predictions

**Rain**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

## *Pearl Harbor Issue Veiled by Politics*

**Responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster of Dec. 7, 1941, has become a political as well as a military and naval issue, as the Presidential election campaign heightens. Sharp Republican criticism and the Democratic Administration's record are reviewed in a special article from Washington.**

**Also appearing are: (1) A reproduction of a Honolulu newspaper of a week before the Japanese attack, showing early anticipation of such a strike, and (2) excerpts from an article by a New England newspaper publisher placing major blame on President Roosevelt.**

[First Page, Second Section.]

# War Veterans Back-to-Land Trend Speeded

By W. Clifford Harvey

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

More than 50 discharged veterans of the second World War and nearly 1,000 veterans of the first World War are already buying New England farms in a back-to-the-land movement that eight northeastern States directors of the Farm Security Administration today revealed was proving almost 100 per cent successful.

Climaxing two days of Boston meetings, mulling over the records of a nine-year-old farm security program, the agricultural experts disclosed that as a region, New England not only has the highest percentage of any farmers in the country owning their own lands, but it also holds the proof that postwar rehabilitation of veterans can be accomplished "on the farm."

The eight directors representing 10 States from Maine down to Maryland summarized the achievements of farm security in New England since its inception in 1935 as providing "supervised credit" not alone for the veterans but for some 1,300 tenant farmers desiring to own the places they were renting, and for 25,000 other farmers needing equipment and accessories for maintaining reasonable incomes.

**Buying Farms**

Throughout the 10 northeastern States, it was roughly estimated that nearly 1,500 veterans of the first World War were buying farms through Farm Security loans, averaging about $7,500 each in the New England region. The 50 or so veterans of the second World War working farms through security loans are chiefly "war rehabilitation" cases. The story is told of one veteran becoming so "rehabilitated" by his farm work that the Navy took him back into active service.

Nationally, it was revealed that about some 40,000 farmers are using the credit facilities of farm security resources to buy their lands and buildings while more than 1,500,000 other farmers have bought equipment, fertilizers and

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

# Broad Allied Agreement on Peace Plan; Economics Key to Basic French Welfare

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The United States, Great Britain, and Russia have clearly reached the crucial stage in their postwar peace talks and it is apparent that very important decisions still remain to be made.

Nevertheless, great progress has been achieved in laying the foundation for a successful international organization to maintain the peace and there is every hope and expectation in Washington that the remaining points will be settled as successfully.

**Important Disagreement**

Indeed, it was possible for Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius to announce late yesterday that the three countries had reached a very wide and satisfactory agreement of views. Nor is it beyond the bounds of possibility that today's final plenary session will find further agreement among the American, British, and Russian delegates on the unsettled points.

The main disagreement—and it is an extremely important one upon which the whole working of postwar security may turn—appears to be the inability to decide upon the steps to be taken in branding aggressor nations.

So far as can be learned, the United States and Britain believe that when any dispute involving a council member comes before the new league, that member should not be permitted to vote. Russia, however, is understood to object to this and to hold that the member has the right to participate.

This point is of vital importance since a vote of the council (composed of the United States, Britain, China, and Russia as permanent members and of seven other countries as rotating members) must be had before action can be taken against any country.

The United States and Britain

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

## *Reich Industry: Peace Plan Vital*

**President Roosevelt is expected to call his Cabinet committee on German peace policy into a final session soon to compose differences over proposed measures that might destroy Germany as an industrial nation.**

**These measures, attributed to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., are weighed and measured in "An Intimate Message From Washington" on the Editorial Page.**

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS, Sept. 28 — By far the most serious aspect of the situation in France today is the economic position.

Politically something like an equilibrium has been attained and though it is delicate and seems unlikely to last long, there is a proverb that only the temporary ever lasts very long in France.

Militarily, at least, a start has been made toward solving the urgent problem of the French Forces of the Interior, by incorporating them en bloc into the regular army and training them to become disciplined soldiers.

Socially, the feeling of relief and gratification is still so great that for some time there is likely to be more unity than disunity between the bourgeoisie and the workers in France.

But economically the outlook is anything but bright. In fact, if there are to be political, social, and even military troubles in France it will be because the economic problems are not being solved efficiently and quickly.

**Food Problem**

The primary economic question, most immediate, is one of food supply. To a large extent this does not rest in the hands of the French Provisional Government. It is largely a matter of transport, and transport is largely a matter of trucks at the moment, which means gasoline and that means American and British armies.

In fact the Americans, and to a lesser extent the British, are furnishing a large proportion of the food supplies for the principal

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

# Dewey Revises Campaign: To Stir Up Utmost Debate

By Roscoe Drummond

*Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey returned home to the New York State Capitol today, after his 8,545-mile coast-to coast tour, an improved and seasoned campaigner and eager for another direct exchange of political blows with President Roosevelt.

He will not pause long, and the only effect of the pause will be to prepare himself still further for a nearly complete and drastic change in campaign tactics.

His purpose is to keep President Roosevelt in the open, to keep his attack so direct and specific and frontal that the President will have no course but to answer back, and then to use Mr. Roosevelt's replies as ammunition for more bombardment.

**New Campaign Technique**

To further this end to maintain the high and heated pitch of his latest public appearances, it was learned that Mr. Dewey has decided upon a new campaign technique. It divides itself into two parts.

First, he plans to use only studio radio addresses for his more deliberate analytical discussions of his positive program and how he would carry it out.

Second, he plans to put aside his quiet, relatively inconspicuous, semianonymous touring and seek the maximum crowds before whom to continue his fire-drawing assault on the Roosevelt record, touched off, as it was, with such explosive effect at Oklahoma City, Okla., this week.

**'Safe' Tactics Discarded**

By focusing the most searing barrage he can command on Mr. Roosevelt and the least popular figures in the Administration, the Governor knows that he may be inviting a campaign which can conceivably work to his disadvantage, but he now is ready to take that risk. He is laying aside counsel of caution and is rejecting advice that he conduct a "safe" campaign. He is eager to risk whatever is necessary to bring his challenge to the top of the headlines and to the front row of public interest by relentlessly pressing his most sensational charges against the President.

Actually, Governor Dewey is hopeful of prodding Mr. Roosevelt into still more heated and energetic rebuttal, and while the Republican nominee has no public appearance scheduled until Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 6, it now appears that he probably will be heard from in advance of that date for the primary purpose of forcing Mr. Roosevelt to retort. The President has a political date with the radio on Oct. 5, and Gov-

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## Churchill Tells House Election On in U. S.

*By the Associated Press*

London, Sept. 28

Prime Minister Winston Churchill reminded Commons today that an election was on in the United States and told members "not to be startled or carried away by sensational reports" during the campaign.

"The United States is a land of free speech," he said. "Nowhere is speech freer. Not even here where we sedulously cultivate it, even in its most repulsive form."

# Allies Mass Pacific Forces For All-Out Smash at Japan

By Gordon Walker

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific*

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, Sept. 28—The Pacific stage is being rapidly cleared for big events in the near future. Earlier Pacific campaigns against the Japanese in New Guinea and the Solomons will seem small compared with these military ventures which in the not too distant future are likely to set the entire Pacific ablaze.

A year ago I watched preparations for various campaigns in the Solomons and New Guinea.

**Shoestring New Cable**

Task force commanders would assemble a mere handful of invasion craft, perhaps one or two divisions of troops, and barely sufficient aircraft to meet minimum requirements.

The familiar shoestring on which the war out here was run was sometimes stretched so thin it looked more like a silk thread. But that shoestring has now grown to be a steel cable.

Here in the Southwest Pacific the Headquarters Staff now talks in terms of hundreds of invasion craft, tens of thousands of troops, and numbers of aircraft which would compare favorably with big Allied air strikes on Germany before invasion.

Touring around various Southwest Pacific bases one sees thousands of motorized vehicles where there used to be hundreds.

**Harbors Choked**

Harbors are often so choked with various types of invasion craft that it is almost impossible to move about among them. Dozens of new airstrips are so clogged with aircraft that it is not uncommon for a single field to land and take off planes daily at the rate of one every two or three minutes.

The days of small battles and limited objectives have passed. Instead of companies and regiments in the front line there now will be divisions.

The one or two tanks which used to waddle single file through the jungle will now give way to dozens advancing abreast.

Within the past few weeks the Pacific war has shifted into high gear. And it will not be long before it will assume importance and significance second to none.

# Nazis Foiled Air-Borne Army By Cutting Supply Corridor

By William H. Stringer

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces*

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Sept. 28—The reason for the failure of the Allied attempt to force the crossing of the Rhine by air-borne troops is now clear.

On Sept. 25 a German force comprising a few tanks and guns and perhaps 200 infantry cut the road below Nijmegen, halting the flow of vital supplies to the air-borne troops at Arnhem. This happened again and again along the narrow corridor.

It is symptomatic of what went wrong—why the gallant British air-borne division, fighting in a small perimeter, was not relieved and had to be withdrawn.

The whole air-borne operation was a gamble against time in military parlance. Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery has characterized it as 80 to 85 per cent successful. But the Germans were too well prepared for the Allies to repeat with complete success the brilliant move which carried them from the Seine to Brussels.

**Nazis Learn Lesson**

The projected drive northeast through Holland was a plunge through center, swinging neither right nor left. The Germans had learned their lessons well from the Seine disaster. They were ready with different tactics.

They determined to halt this spearhead by cutting its supply train.

Dutch terrain with its woods, for hiding enemy tanks, and its exposed causeways, on which Allied supplies must travel silhouetted, was highly suitable for this plan.

The cutting of the corridor, occurring twice in three days, became a very serious matter. Choke off supplies and a modern army falters and stops. The buildup and overwhelming force of armor and guns becomes impossible.

**British Lack Shells**

At one time British artillery fire across the Lek had to be diminished because of a shortage of shells coming up.

The air-borne troops were not fighting second-rate German troops either. Nazi forces in the eastern sector generally include 9th and 10th SS panzer divisions, which, after being mauled in Normandy, were re-equipped in Holland, plus the 107th panzer brigade.

Because the German high command wished to hold Holland at all costs, it has located its quality troops there.

One may as well frankly admit that the Allies lost the battle at Arnhem, and they lost 6,000 men too. The high command was criticized earlier, as at the Anzio beachhead, for not being daring enough.

**Two Thirds Successful**

They will hardly be criticized now for being bold, when two thirds of the air-borne operation came off successfully.

Adding up the achievements of

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

# League of Women Voters Push World Organization

By Alice Myers
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Electing members of Congress who will support American participation in world organization is the No. 1 job of voters on November 7 in the opinion of the National League of Women Voters, according to Miss Anna Lord Strauss, its President.

The League will be devoting its main efforts during the next six weeks to getting out a vote that will count in this direction, she said in an interview here today.

Miss Strauss was in Boston to address the fall conference of the Massachusetts State League of Women Voters, which is being held at the First Congregational Church in Cambridge.

The members of Congress who go to Capitol Hill after November 7, she explained, are those who will accept or reject the agreements reached at the various international conferences now in progress or prospect, and for that reason this election is a crucial one for world peace.

"After 24 years of study, this is our great opportunity for action," she declared. She was referring to the fact that the League as an organization has taken a definite stand in favor of American participation in world organization.

**Major Issues**

Of first importance on the League's current study program are the various international conferences, such as the monetary one, and those on food and oil, etc. What the League wishes to help women understand is the importance of accepting the agreements reached at these conferences even if there may be a few specific objections to them.

"Any international agreement is bound to be a compromise," Miss Strauss pointed out. "What we are trying to get across is the fact that such conferences do present an opportunity for building world peace and that any specific objections are minor compared to the picture of world co-operation they present as a whole."

The League, according to Miss Strauss, is not so much interested in following the details of different plans for world organization as it is in creating a general public opinion in favor of American participation in whatever organization there is. "We do, however, believe that all nations should be represented and that the organization should be sufficiently flexible to permit adjustment to conditions which no one can foresee."

**Rule for Treaties**

The League's second major field of action at the moment has to do with the two-thirds Senate ratification rule for treaties. The League believes that the historical reason for the two-thirds vote and for having treaty ratification limited to the Senate has passed. The League favors treaty ratification by a majority vote of both houses. In the coming election, therefore, it is interested in electing both State and national representatives who would favor a Constitutional amendment to this effect.

As evidence that more women are interested in voting this year, Miss Strauss cited the fact that several national women's magazines which never before have been interested in the work of the League of Women Voters have run articles within the past few months on what the League is doing.

The League also has been able to set up information booths in places it never has been able to get into before, and many department stores which previously have been unco-operative have arranged windows showing the importance of voting.

"Neither the publishers nor the stores would have thus altered their policy unless they were aware of a change in attitude among women," she said.

As the newly elected President of the national organization, Miss Strauss was pleased to announce the imminent publication of a new League magazine called "Action." It will be published bi-monthly and the first issue, November, goes to press tomorrow.

# Long Proposes 20 P. C. Rise In Realty Tax

After years of unsuccessfully sponsoring a sales tax in Massachusetts to help bring tax relief to property owners, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today said that war-inflated realty prices constitute the goose from which local communities should expect to reap a harvest of "golden" eggs.

In a letter to local assessors all over the Commonwealth, the Tax Commissioner advised a reappraisal of property assessments with a view to raising realty taxation 20 to 25 per cent, based on wartime inflation. Re-examination of property assessments, he said, should be undertaken without fail by all communities during the months of October, November and December.

The letter reminded assessors that evidence was multiplying that many transfers of properties are being made at prices above the assessed values, and that these prices are likely to continue at their higher levels for some time to come.

He urged the assessors not to allow the current appraisal period upon which the 1945 taxes will be fixed to pass without a careful review of the opportunity afforded to obtain "a just and fair taxation." The Commissioner assumed that this was an opportunity to reap golden revenues such as communities have not been presented with before in the last generation.

Edward T. Kelly, Chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors, was inclined to pass off the Commissioner's remarks as not important for immediate revenue collecting. He said it would take several years to reappraise and revise the local tax assessments. As a matter of fact, Boston has already revised its assessments upwards on certain commercial properties as a basis for next year's taxes.

Mr. Long's sudden switch from tax relief for property owners to proposed tax increases up to 25 per cent comes as a sharp surprise to various tax circles. A general revolt against his proposals is expected momentarily as civic and realty groups digest the contents of his appeal to assessors. Arguments are in the making to break down plans for increased assessments that are based on temporary, inflationary war trends which home owners generally do not profit by, but which they would be penalized for under the Long plan.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations recoiled at the idea of basing higher property assessments upon the "fictitious sales prices of present war times." Most of the sales upon which Mr. Long bases his proposals for increased assessments, the Federation complained, are "forced sales" resulting from the trends of populations from one district into another.

"If assessments are increased on the present fictitious markets," the Federation insisted, "it will take years to correct this error. Home owners will be paying taxes a way out of proportion to the values of their properties for years."

# Textile Employees Held Underpaid

Thirty thousand cotton textile and rayon workers in New England covered in a wage-raise case are receiving wages that are substandard, according to the findings of a panel of the National War Labor Board announced in Washington. Hearings which led to this conclusion were held in Boston last spring.

The panel report touches the northern end of the industry. A similar finding was made by another panel on southern mills a week ago.

While the wage dispute involves 25 New England and six New York and Pennsylvania companies, its outcome will indirectly affect the entire industry in the north, it is anticipated.

The two panel reports will be taken up by the National War Labor Board in Washington on Oct. 6, in the course of its hearings on the "Little Steel" wage stabilization formula.

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# *Envisage Coming Tax Revolt*

By a Staff Photographer

**Speakers at Massachusetts Realtors' Conference in Boston**

**Left to right—Col. John G. Emery, Chairman of the National Association of Real Estate Boards' Committee on the G. I. Joe Bill and principal author of the legislation; Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the NAREB; John W. Galbreath, President of the NAREB; Gordon L. Brown, President of the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards; Arthur E. Boynton, General Chairman of the Realtors' Conference and President of the South Shore Board of Realtors.**

# Federal and State Sapping Of Local Tax Revenues Hit

An open revolt against the sapping of local tax revenues by Federal and State governments, which was said to be "threatening all the large cities of the nation with decentralization, decadence, and eventual brankruptcy," was made evident at a Massachusetts Realtors' Conference opening this morning at the Copley-Plaaz Hotel.

Tracing the appearances of blight and decadence in big cities like Boston to the start of a Federal government policy of making Washington the center for all types of taxation, Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, called for a complete reorganization of the nation's tax structure to allow cities to collect the revenues necessary to their maintenance.

Mr. Nelson sounded the conference keynote, "organization of small property owners against the continued drying up of their tax revenues through Federal and State channels." He called for a right-about face on the unlimited taxing powers of the Federal government and the increasing trend away from the foundational Yankee saying, "Democracy ends five miles away from the village pump."

**Definite Allocation**

To save American cities from continued deterioration, Mr. Nelson asked that certain tax revenues be definitely allocated for all time "to and for the maintenance of local government services" as opposed to duplicate and triplicate taxation set up by the State and Federal governments.

"I believe," he said, "that such things as automobile excise taxes, gasoline taxes, automobile registration fees, and other excise taxes should be collected by and for the city in order to allow the communities some semblance of individual action. Practically 90 per cent of the Federal revenues are derived from the cities. They are frequently taxes upon taxes upon other taxes which the cities cannot continue to bear and maintain reasonable progress.

He cited reorganization of the tax structure as basic to the return of large cities to their one-time progressive outlook, or at least to a platform of competitive equality with the suburbs which have been sapping the industrial and residential vitality of intown districts.

Col. John G. Emery of Grand Rapids, Mich., who played a leading role in drafting the "G. I. Bill of Rights," predicted that regulations under which the communities can take advantage of the veterans preference services would be completed in Washington by Oct. 15. Four times, he said, regulations have been drafted and tossed into the waste basket. The complications have been almost insurmountable, he pointed out.

He felt that some central agency should be designated for the veteran to apply to for information concerning his purchase of farms and land under the Bill of Rights. He believed that this agency should be the National Association of Real Estate Boards which has the machinery all set up for familiarizing veterans as to where and what to buy.

The conference reaches a climax tonight at the annual realtors' banquet attended by Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, and guest speaker John W. Galbreath, President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Mr. Galbreth will analyze the future of real estate and the postwar problem of unloading land and plant faciilties of the government upon the open markets.

In a preview of his address today, Mr. Galbreath declared that when victory is won the Federal Government will have some $16,000,000,000 worth of plants to dispose of and around 20,000,000 acres of land, plus considerable surplus properties of other types.

# Woolen Mills Wage Increase Not Approved

Denial of a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour in 14 New England woolen and worsted mills was indicated here today by a panel of the New England War Labor Board. The case covers 10,000 workers.

John J. Murray, Chairman and public member of the panel, ruled that the proposed wage advance would violate the wage stabilization policy of the National WLB as stated in a resolution fixing minimum wages in the industry at 50 cents an hour. He held the tripartite panel had no authority to overturn a wage stabilization decision of the National WLB, but that it might recommend the inclusion of a reopening clause in the union contracts if there should be an upward revision of the stabilization policy of the Little Steel formula.

Union representatives agreed, and asked that any such increase be made retroactive to the date of the contracts.

The request for the wage increase was submitted by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The panel then took up other demands of the C.I.O. union, consisting of a 65 cent minimum wage, a minimum wage rate for all job classifications, a second shift premium of five cents an hour, a second week's vacation with pay, and a non-contributory group insurance plan.

Mr. Murray is a Boston man, as are the other two members of the panel, Frank Vorenberg, president of Gilchrist Company, representing industry, and Francis O'Connor of the C.I.O. Furniture Workers' Union, representing labor.

Recommendations of the panel will be reported back to the New England WLB for disposition.

# 2,000 More Farms Held As Need in the Bay State

After reporting a deficiency of 50 per cent in production of milk and eggs to meet the consumer demands of the State, the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment today reported to Governor Saltonstall that 2,000 new farms could be established profitably in the Commonwealth.

The Committee based its report on a study just completed by the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Industry. It said that there is also a deficiency of fruit and garden crops in Massachusetts.

"In the last 65 years," the report said, "about one and one third million acres have ceased farm production." The Committee estimated that about 5,000 permanent farm laborers will be needed in the State when the war ends.

Among the most impotant recommendations submitted to the Governor as a means of encouraging expansion of farming in Massachusetts, were the following:

(1) Simplification and amendment of the Land Title Clearance Law so that title to land now idle may be cleared and the land put into productive use.

(2) Revision of the present antiquated property taxes to provide taxes based on farm income.

(3) Establishment by the State Department of Agriculture of an exchange bulletin to facilitate the purchase, sale and exchange of livestock, farm machinery and farm products.

(4) Management of State-operated farms should be unified under one agriculturally trained head.

(5) Establishment of State pastures on State-owned land.

(6) Establishment of State centers for testing and guidance where returning veterans, former war workers and other civilians may learn their aptitudes and thus be aided in finding the right jobs.

The committee also recommended that surplus military supplies and equipment such as ditching machines, bulldozers, trucks, tractors and farm implements, should be made available to farmers. It was also recommended that legislation regarding agriculture should make the fullest possible use of existing agencies rather than create new agencies of government.

The sub-committee on agricultural industry, the report concluded, believes that steps the farmer can take to solve his own immediate and postwar problems, exceed in value to him, any help that can be given by others, and urges the farmer most strongly to do everything possible to put his business in order.

# N. E. Is Apprised of Danger Facing Moving of Freight

New England's shippers and receivers, as well as railroadmen, were warned today that any further "let down" by them in their efforts to keep the freight moving will bring "trouble" at once to New England's transportation picture.

In urging shippers and receivers and the railroad workers to "step up" the efficiency of keeping freight cars "on the move," William H. Day, General Chairman of the New England Shippers Advisory Board, told some 500 members gathered at a fall meeting of the board at the Hotel Statler, that "there is a growing feeling of complacency because of the favorable war news which we read.

"But I can warn you now that all our reports tell us too plainly that we still have a long way to go and there are many 'ifs' if we are to keep the situation from getting out of hand this winter."

**Warns of Danger**

Mr. Day pointed out that the New England railroads have succeeded in getting through the summer without trouble despite a tight manpower situation. However, he added that the coming of winter with its transportation difficulties, "may well spell disaster for us here in New England unless shippers and receivers, and railroadmen too, stir themselves and get back to the efficiencies which produced the remarkable job we have all done since the start of the war, until this inertia of complacency overtook us."

Louis M. Ross, District Manager, reported to the meeting that for the 39 weeks ended Sept. 16, "the railroads have moved into New England via the Hudson River gateways, 88,683 cars of anthracite as compared with 82,763 the previous year."

On the other hand, Mr. Ross pointed out, there has been a considerable slackening in the movement of tank cars of petroleum products into New England this year, the figure for the first 38 weeks being 190,861 tank cars as compared with 224,142 last year. Oil, however, is flowing into New England from other sources to make up the difference.

**Have Slipped Some**

"We seem to have slipped considerably in New England," Mr. Ross declared, "in our speed of car release. Ordinarily not more than 10 per cent of our cars are held beyond the free time. This was not true during July, the last month for which I have a full record, when 12.2 per cent of the cars remained on consignees' time beyond 48 hours."

Mr. Ross attributed the delay in free cars to the vacation period, but stressed the need for a "quicker turn around" of freight cars.

At the present time, he said, the railroads have less than 2 per cent of the cars in New England in need of repairs.

"So far as the supply is concerned we are fortunate," he declared, "in that we are, generally speaking, a receiving territory and are, therefore, not as hard pressed for cars to load as some other territories."

# Governor to Stump For National Ticket

Governor Saltonstall will make campaign speeches outside of Massachusetts on behalf of the Republican national ticket, it has been announced.

The Governor made the disclosure yesterday following a brief conference with Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He added that he had already agreed to speak in Washington, Oct. 9, at the request of the National Committee.

Governor Saltonstall said he would fill engagements outside of the State "within reason," adding that he had a very full schedule within Massachusetts in the next five weeks, where he is waging a campaign for the United States Senate.

# 'Paper Troopers' Near 6,000 Mark

Enlistment of 6,000 Boston schoolboys in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th grades to act as United States Paper Troopers for the household waste paper salvage campaigns for the coming year is being completed this week, according to Dennis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, who is in charge of the school participation in this war project.

Every boy in these grades of the public schools who wishes to volunteer as a United States Paper Trooper is urged to contact his teacher or principal without delay, Mr. Haley said, because in many schools a full complement already has been enrolled.

# Boston Recreation For Service People

**Thursday, Sept. 28**

**Baseball:** Braves Field, Braves vs. Cubs (3 p. m. tomorrow).

**Dances, with orchestras, hostesses:** 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's; North Station Club, Kope's; Ruggles Street Club, Broadnax's.

**Officers' dances:** Army and Navy Officers' Club, informal party 8 p. m.; Copley Square Officers' Club, informal party 8 p. m.

**Take a Chance Dance:** 8 p. m. J. W. B. Club.

**Instruction in Magic:** 6:30 p. m. Y. M. C. Union.

**Voice Recordings:** Temple Place Club, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Butter Leaps Up to 20 Points; Other Values Are Unchanged

*Continued from Page 1*

McCabe continued. "This is going to make it extremely difficult to administer. It will mean a greater degree of public acceptance of the program than we have ever had in the past.

**Reflect Discredit**

"Now, this action of the OPA in raising the point value of butter to 20 points, coming at a time when the consuming public is desperately short of red points, can only antagonize a great number of persons. The discussion regarding the high point value of butter in the homes of consumers will only reflect discredit upon this organization which has really done a splendid job in conducting the rationing program.

"Retail grocers have been aware of the shortage of red points on the part of their customers for the past several weeks. That this shortage is to be aggravated by an increased point value for butter is bad news for the grocers," he added.

The Government ended its butter purchases for the year a month ahead of its usual schedule, the War Food Administration pointing out that Army purchases were in better shape than for some time.

**Under Last Year**

However, the OPA stated that production so far this year is about 12 per cent under that of the corresponding period of 1943. July production of creamery butter was the lowest in 22 years, with the output continuing to taper off in August and September, due largely to the continued drought.

Production normally declines in the fall, but begins to rise again in December. Administrator Bowles predicted that spotty distribution may continue during the next two or three months, and added that many grocers are limiting their customers to a quarter or half a pound of butter at a time.

The hike does not apply to farm or processed butter, which continues at 12 points a pound, or to margarine, which stays at two points a pound.

# Dr. Gillis Is Invited To Join Safety Group

Dr. Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, has been invited by the President of the National Safety Council to be a member of a nation-wide committee to study problems of safety education and to chart a program of accident prevention.

# United War Fund Leaders Plan Dutch Treat Dinner

Edmund Stevens, who has recently returned from a Moscow assignment as a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the chief speaker at the Dutch treat dinner which the Metropolitan Division campaign leaders of the Greater Boston United War Fund are giving at the Harvard Club tomorrow night.

Division Chairman Nicholas W. Danforth will introduce as other speakers Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston Community Fund; Henry A. Laughlin, General Chairman of the November fund-raising campaign; and Brooks Potter, leader of the division in 1943.

# Weather Predictions

## Rain

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and vicinity:** Cloudy, with rain tonight and Friday. Little temperature change. Lowest temperature tonight will be near 60 degrees. Moderate winds.

**Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Cloudy with rain tonight and Friday. Little temperature changes.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No warnings are being displayed.

# Fitzgerald Heads Union

Albert J. Fitzgerald of Lynn began today a fourth term as President of one of the largest labor unions in the country, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was an employee of the General Electric Company in Lynn, retains his home there and commutes back every week from his headquarters in New York.

# *Ration Dates For Consumers*

**Meats and Fats**—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid on Oct. 1.

**Canned Goods**—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid on Oct. 1.

**Sugar**—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

**Fuel Oil**—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

**Gasoline "A"**—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

**Shoes**—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

**Stoves**—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

**Tires**—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

# Speeding of Mail Urged To Men in the Navy

Should the war end in Europe by Christmas, Navy men will still be actively engaged in the Atlantic theater transporting Army troops, the Navy announces in urging mails to be forwarded for Christmas now. In the Pacific theater, Navy forces are constantly increasing and will continue to increase in the coming months.

With many conjectures that boys in Europe will be home for Christmas, there has been a tendency to slack in mailing Christmas packages in the hope that the man will be home to receive it himself. This feeling may bring disappointment to many men, and it is vigorously urged that all packages to Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel be mailed at once.


**Informal Adult Evening Classes**
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Beginning October 2
Classes in crafts, languages, music, personnel management, psychology, public speaking, and English.
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Tough luck, Spot, it looks as if you're not going to get a single lick of *that* cone. It's Hood's Fruit Sherbet your little mistress is eating and she likes it *much too much* to share it even with you.

Not only youngsters, but grown-ups, too, are discovering that for tangy flavor, refreshing coolness and rich wholesomeness, Hood's Fruit Sherbet tops the list. Try some today—in a soda, sundae or frappe at your favorite NaborHOOD Dealer's, or, better still, take home a quart of it so *every* member of your family can share this delicious dessert treat!

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BUY IT AT YOUR NEAREST HOOD OR TURNER CENTRE ICE CREAM DEALER'S

# New Goal for Radio: 30,000,000 Kilocycles

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Exciting new uses of postwar radio were portended today in the list of applicants scheduled to appear before the Federal Communications Commission during extensive hearings looking to an international radio conference next spring.

The hearings opening today will consider applications for radio frequencies all the way up to 30,000,000 kilocycles. At present the highest frequencies are used for experimentation and for secret war processes.

Some of the most sought-after channels will be those suited to television and frequency modulation, which were only getting a start when war intervened.

Leopold Stokowski is among those to appear to ask assignment of FM channels for highest fidelity in broadcasting symphonies.

Among other expanded postwar radio services indicated in the applications are: two-way taxicab communication, geophysical exploration, educational radiocasting by schools, worldwide distribution of news and radiophotos, and police and fire warnings. Amateur interests will be heard and various groups will divulge their plans for entering the radio spectrum.

Results of the hearings, to continue through October, will be reported to the State Department, preparatory to a hemispheric radio conference in Rio de Janeiro next spring and eventually, a global conference.

Because of the necessity of maintaining order in the ether, radio was one of the most successful subjects of international collaboration before the war. The International Radio and Telegraph Convention was revised every four years, until the war started.

The forthcoming international resurvey and reassignment of radio bands will be especially important because new uses for radio that have been developed by the military will need to be turned to civilian benefit. Laboratory experiments, kept from commercialization because of manpower and material shortages, are expected to leap into the open, as soon as the spectrum is declared.

**LEW LEHR, funny man of the news reel and radio, says, "People is cwazy if dey don't wear Adam Hats."**

Mr. Lehr's hat choice is the Adam Five. New fall styles start at $3.45.

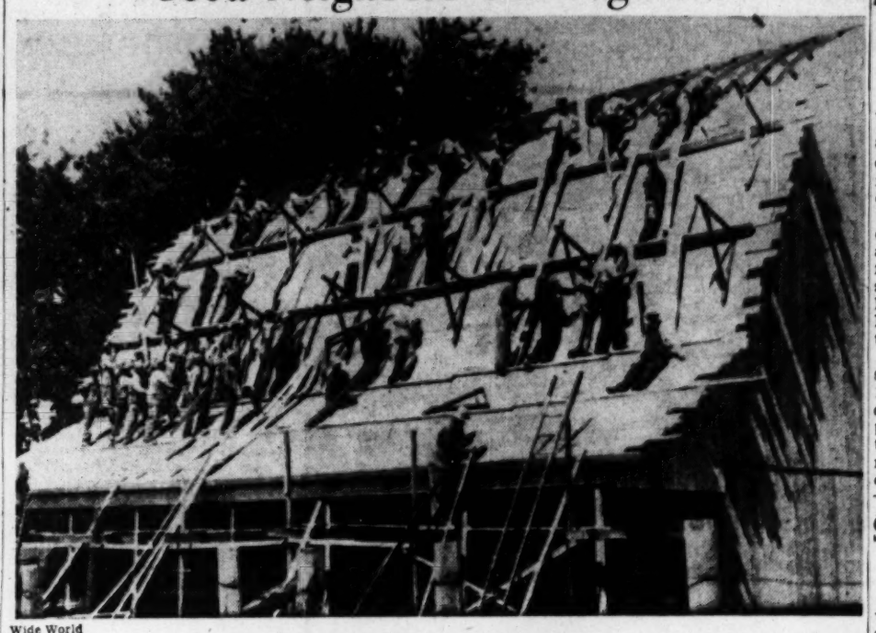
## Canada to Retain Refrigerator Supply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Electric refrigerators will no longer be released for domestic use in Canada, due to a decrease in available units to only 225, which are to be reserved for hospitals, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Electric refrigerator manufacturers are now doing war work, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has reported that new refrigerators will not be on the market until six to nine months after resumption of production.

## *Good Neighbors Get Together*



Wide World

**Building Bee Still Part of American Way**

Old frontier policy came into play as a home-front good-neighbor policy in Iowa when 50 farmers dropped their work to help Kenneth W. Mann finish his new barn. Here the men are working on the roof of the new structure which will take the place of the one which burned down.

# Envoys to Tour Latin America for UNRRA

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Envisioned as a major opportunity for a direct Latin-American contribution to the war effort, a seven-man good-will mission, headed by Dr. Eduardo Santos, former President of Colombia, will start a four-month tour of Central and South America on Oct. 4 to sell the program of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to the peoples of 19 countries.

Dr. Santos told newspapermen he was confident of the success of the mission, which will study the economy of each country to determine just how it best can contribute its temporary quota of 1 per cent of national income, recently fixed by UNRRA officials at their meeting in Montreal. Contributions may be either in cash or kind, beyond a 10 per cent cash minimum.

A hopeful sign for the mission, Dr. Santos held, was announcement today that Brazil had pledged $30,000,000 to the support of the UNRRA program, a contribution which he attributed directly to efforts of Laurence Duggan, assistant diplomatic advisor of the agency, just back from Brazil. That country's contribution sets a splendid example, he said.

**Benefits and Duty**

Asked what benefits Latin-American countries could expect from the UNRRA program, Dr. Santos held that it was less a matter of benefits than of obligation and duty, and to their best interests to make their presence felt in the first world organization set up for the postwar world.

"From the more practical point of view, the UNRRA program might prove to be an effective bridge over which raw materials and finished goods could find their way from Latin America to Europe and Asia," he added. "By coming to the relief of the countries devastated by the war, Latin Americans may well be building up clients for a broadened export market in years to come."

He anticipated some opposition, he said, "stemming from the same type of isolationist mind that exists in the United States."

While the principal line taken by the opposition probably would be based on the fact that some South American countries actually are poorer than the European countries which UNRRA is calling upon South Americans to assist, Dr. Santos' point of view believes they will be able to grasp the importance of restoring normal ways of life.

He recalled the case of Greece as perhaps the best example of the extreme devastation with which UNRRA will have to cope, stressing that there was quite "a difference between poverty and famine."

**Publicity Planned**

While the task will be a difficult one, Dr. Santos said that in his country, at least, he expected the support of the press, and that he planned to make use of the radio as well as to address meetings of South Americans everywhere to acquaint them with the aims of his program. Films of UNRRA's work in the Middle East and of the devastated countries in the world also will be shown.

One of the way Latin America can materially aid the Europeans is to provide employment for them after the war, he said. Nearly all the countries will welcome immigration. The need for technicians, mechanics, and farmers is great. No more merchants are wanted, he said, with a smile.

Dr. Santos, publisher of El Tiempo, at Bogotá, volunteered his services to head this mission to Latin America at the invitation of Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA. He said he expected to return to private life at the conclusion of the mission but would remain with UNRRA as long as he was needed.

In addition to Dr. Santos and Mr. Duggan, members of the mission are Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, Carlos Garcia Palacios of Chile, Jose Saenz of Mexico, Louis Swenson and Margaret Thompson, both of the United States.

# Eight Nations Pool Shipping Until Enemies Are Defeated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Eight major maritime nations, possessing nearly all of the world's shipping tonnage, have agreed to maintain a common shipping pool until the end of global war, the State Department announced today.

The agreement, replacing present shipping pool machinery due to end with cessation of hostilities in Europe, has been signed by the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland.

In addition, the Department said, the French Committee of National Liberation has indicated that its ships will continue to be at the disposal of the United Nations.

Although Russia is not a signatory to either agreement, the Department said the Kremlin had been kept informed of the talks, adding the hope that the Soviet Union and other maritime nations, including neutrals, will become members of the pool.

The agreement, negotiated in London during the summer and initialed by government representatives Aug. 5, provides for establishment of a united Maritime Executive Board to determine the use of shipping.

Each participating nation agrees not to allow any ships under its control to be employed in any nonessential services unless surplus tonnage is declared available by the central authority. Provision is made to allocate any surplus shipping in such a way, the announcement said, to extend to all contracting governments an equitable opportunity to engage in commercial trade.

## Aimee S. McPherson

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP)—Aimee Semple McPherson, who passed on here yesterday, had been an evangelist for 34 years. She was the founder of the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel.

Mrs. McPherson began her mission work near Ingersoll, Ontario, where she was born. She later traveled as a missionary through the Middle and Far West and in China. In Los Angeles, Angelus Temple, equipped with a radio station, was erected by the evangelist and her followers in 1922. Her mother and two children survive.

Her lawyer, Joseph L. Fainer, said she had directed by her will that her son, Rolf, was to take her place as head of the Angelus Temple and carry on her work.

# More Food Being Freed By U. S. for Civilian Use

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—War Food Administration officials said today that increasingly large quantities of Government-owned food stocks are being released to civilians.

Old stocks are being turned over where it is thought best and are being replaced with food from the current year's pack, it said, adding that commodities no longer required for military or Lend-Lease use are being returned into trade channels.

Within the last ten days, WFA said, its offerings have included 1,347½ tons of raisins of the 1942 crop; 57,597 25-pound boxes of prunes; 82,568 cases of snapbeans, the first offering of 400,000 cases released; 119,748 of 550,000 cases of canned peas which have been released; 7,930 cans of tomatoes; 4,885 cases of canned corn; and 53,920 cases of tomato catsup.

The Agriculture Department said that civilians will get more egg products during the next six months than for the similar period in 1943-44 as the result of smaller requirements for drying purposes and record storage stocks.

Prices received by farmers for eggs probably will be less than during the first three months of this year and the last three of 1943, it reported.

A record crop of turkeys was forecast for the 1944-45 season, preliminary estimates indicating a yield of 35,700,000 birds, or 500,000,000 pounds dressed weight—an increase of 20,000,000 pounds over previous estimates, 8 per cent more than last year's crop and 4 per cent above the 1940 record.

Eight consumer incomes and heavy noncivilian demands will result in the civilian demand exceeding supplies, the Bureau predicted and farm prices will average at least as much as they did last season.

## Shipyard Workers Told How to Vote

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told thousands of shipyard workers Sept. 27 that they would be "more likely" to get jobs under a Democratic than under a Republican administration.

Speaking from a platform in Cramp's shipyards, the Vice-President, who unsuccessfully sought renomination, said in the first speech of a Roosevelt-Truman campaign tour:

"If you really think deep down in your hearts that the Republicans can reconvert shipyards, be sure you register and vote Republican. But if you think the Democrats can better reconvert shipyards and shipyard skills, be sure you register and vote Democrat. With the Roosevelt imagination and the Roosevelt heart, you are more likely to get jobs under the Democratic Administration than under a Republican Administration."

Mr. Wallace refused to heed a reporter's request that he reply to "campaign charges" made by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey against the Roosevelt Administration, asserting "I usually don't engage in personalities myself."

A reporter asked "Do you think there is any such thing as an indispensable man?" he replied:

"I think the only problem is which man is more dispensable."

*Attractive!*

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*Lowell, Mass. 127 Merrimack St.
*Nashua, N. H. 144 Main St.
New Haven, Conn. 120 Church St.
*New Haven, Conn. 151 Orange St.
*Pawtucket, R. I. 17 Broad St.
*Portland, Maine 553 Congress St.
*Portsmouth, N. H. 86 Congress St.
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*Worcester, Mass. 364 Main St.

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*LADY DOUGLAS STYLES AT $5.45, $4.45

MANY STYLES WITH OIL-TREATED SOLES FOR LONGER WEAR.

RICHMAN BROTHERS

QUALITY

HASN'T GONE TO WAR

Our suits and topcoats are still all wool. Our workmanship is as fine as ever. There's plenty to choose from. And we haven't forgotten how to be polite, friendly and helpful. For pre-war quality, value and service in clothes, stop in at Richman Brothers, where now, as always, we appreciate your business.

STANDARD QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS . . . STILL $24.50

SUPER QUALITY SUITS, TOPCOATS . . . STILL $29.50

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Washington, Pa.; Elmira, N. Y.; Jamestown, N. Y.; New Castle, Pa.; Erie, Pa.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Altoona, Pa.; Jamestown, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.

# Highway Bill Inequality Hit by Bay State Group

Massachusetts will receive only $27 per motor vehicle registered compared with $156 for such western States as Montana under the Federal postwar highway bill now before Congress, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations charged today.

Attacking the Federal highway bill as a subsidy to backward midwestern and southern States at the expense of eastern States such as Massachusetts, the Taxpayers group issued a pamphlet urging that Congress make a more equal distribution of funds.

Terming the bill a "subsidy first and a highway construction program second" the Federation said that the measure disregards reasonable yardsticks such as number of motor vehicles, road use, and cost of highway construction.

**Called Subsidy Program**

"This bill," the Federation said, "is a pittance to traffic strangled communities of Massachusetts and other congested states and dumps millions on towns and cities elsewhere which have no real traffic problem. It is not in the national interest to subsidize—to the tune of $552,000,000—road construction in states where traffic congestion is not acute, even though Massachusetts and other wealthy states are admittedly better able than many others to contribute generously to a genuinely national cause.

"Getting down to cases, the pending bill would require Massachusetts taxpayers to pay $53,005,000 and would return to us $26,355,000 in the form of Federal highway aid; the difference, $26,650,000 being allocated among 34 other states where road needs are less urgent.

"Any Federal highway aid program which allocates funds to the states without a reasonable relationship to the number of their motor vehicles is unrealistic. Obviously, road needs are most urgent where a concentration of motor vehicles is greatest.

**Unfairness Claimed**

"The bill provides a poor program for good roads because it unfairly treats the cities' traffic problems. For instance, the City of Lawrence, with a population of 84,323 would receive $187,000 while Little Rock, Arkansas, with a population of 88,039 would receive $2,700,000. This is decidedly unfair to the poulous communities of the east.

"If a Federal highway program is to provide postwar jobs, there must be a reasonable relationship between the apportionment of funds to the state and their estimated employment needs. Viewed as a positive measure the bill does not adequately provide for postwar jobs in Massachusetts and other highly industrialized states.

The Federation charged that the apportionment of funds to Massachusetts under the highway bill would mean $54 for each demobilized veteran, compared with $715 for each war veteran in a state such as New Mexico. It demanded that Congressmen in the populous states of the east get together and urge a more even distribution of highway funds.

# Discharged Coast Guardsmen To Receive Readjustment Aid

**War Activities of New England**

Coast Guardsmen discharged from the service will be aided in their return to civilian life by the operation of a "skeleton civil readjustment office" in Boston, the Coast Guard announced today.

Veterans are processed through main "intake stations" at Alameda, Calif., and Manhattan Beach, New York, and then sent to their local Coast Guard office for counseling and final discharge.

### Logan Honored

Honoring the late Col. Edward L. Logan, commander of the 101st Infantry in the Yankee Division during World War I and first commander of the State Department of the American Legion, the Liberty Ship Edward L. Logan will be launched at the South Portland yards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation tomorrow night.

### Hingham Yard

Launching of the first landing craft repair ship built at the Hingham yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation will take place tonight, according to an announcement from the First Naval District.

These ships are converted Landing Ships, Tanks, and are designed to act as repair ships for other landing craft damaged in action.

The launching will also open the Sixth War Loan Drive at the yard. Sponsor of the USS ARL 16 will be Mrs. Marguerite Ross of Milton, who is a secretary in the rigger's department of the yard.

### Bath Iron Works

Another destroyer will be launched at the Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine, on Oct. 5, the First Naval District announced today. The new fighting ship will be named the USS Southerland in honor of the late Rear Admiral William H. Southerland and will be sponsored by Mrs. Edmund Richardson of Washington, his daughter.

### Infantrymen Honored

Six Bay State infantrymen fighting with the Fifth Army in the drive North in Italy have won the coveted cittaion of "Combat Infantryman," according to field dispatches received here today.

Five of the men are with the 88th Infantry Division. They are Sergeant Howard R. Blair of Newton Highlands, Pfc. James J. Merrick of Charlestown, Pfc. Dante A. Salamone of Boston, Private William A. Wedge of Newtonville, and Private John Geneloni of Brighton. Private Joseph M. Rourke of Boston, with the 34th "Red Bull" Division also won the award.

# Guns on Sea Cloud Removed

Removal of the guns and Naval equipment from the yacht Sea Cloud, owned by Joseph Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, and which has been serving as a Coast Guard weather ship is the principal work being done on the vessel at the Atlantic Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Boston, according to a statement from the First Naval District today.

"After serving under severe operating conditions the machinery is being overhauled to put it operating condition whether the Sea Cloud is retained as a Naval vessel or restored to Mr. Davies," the announcement stated.

"The Navy is removing the guns and all Naval equipment which can be put to use in future Naval installations. No work of restoration is being done except that necessary to maintain the ship's watertight integrity after removal of the Naval equipment.

"No work whatsoever of restoration of the Sea Cloud as a yacht is being done," the statement concluded.

This situation is only one of several hundreds in which fishing vessels and pleasure boats are being restored and returned to their private owners, according to a statement from the Navy yesterday.

"Improved submarine situation off the Atlantic Coast and in the Carribbean" is the official reason advanced by the Navy for this actiin. The vessels will be restored to their original condition "as per agreement," the Navy stated.

Among maritime circles it was expected that the repair work required to put the boats back into condition for private use would be a boon to many of the repair shops in New England shipyards. These repair shops, it was pointed out, do not operate on a level load of work. Using these jobs as "fillers in" a full crew of repairmen would be employed, so that urgent emergency jobs could be undertaken and finished speedily.

# Longer Worcester School Day Upheld

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28 (AP)—The School Committee announced this afternoon that it had decided to maintain the hour-longer High School day, which brought a protest from 3,000 students last week, and led to a demonstration at City Hall. The committee conferred with a student group representing the High Schools Monday night at which grievances were aired.

The student group asked for restoration of the 1 o'clock closing of High Schools instead of 2 p. m. closing which went into effect with the opening of the school year.

The students group also expressed dissatisfaction with the cafeteria facilities. The only concession made by the School Committee was a lengthening of the cafeteria period by seven minutes, and assertion that other improvements in the school system would be made from time to time, although the longer school day must remain in effect as long as the Army and Navy physical fitness program is continued.

# Veterans' Bonus Topic of Hearing

The Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission has announced a public hearing on State bonus payments to servicemen and women to be held at the State House Oct. 4 in Room 436 at 10:30 a. m.

A second public hearing will be held Oct. 10 on postwar employment proposals by labor representatives. This will be held in Room 480 at the State House.

The hearings will be limited to discussions of 10 bills calling for the payment of $100, $200, and $500 bonuses to servicemen and women and to labor proposals. Senator Joseph F. Francis (R) of Fairhaven, Chairman of the Commission, said that his group would study and report on the measures to the 1945 Legislature.

### Liquor Store Plan Loses

A petition for location of another package liquor store in East Boston was rejected yesterday by the Boston Licensing Board after 200 East Boston residents and several Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen and others voiced protests against the proposal.

# *No Apples for Teacher Here*

By a Staff Photographer

**Jamaica Plain High School Boys Aid in Harvesting Apple Crop**

**Earning as they learn agriculture, 21 students of the Agricultural Department of the Jamaica Plain High School are spending this week at the Curtis Orchard, Marlboro, picking apples. It's part of their course, but they are paid for their labor. Top—The entire group with instructors Frederick W. Swan, left, and Edward J. Donaghy, right, who accompany the boys each day. Lower left—Champion picker Robert Hazlett of Hyde Park, who earned $9 yesterday for picking 60 bushels of apples. Lower right—Arthur Delaney of Dorchester, another enthusiastic young apple picker.**

# War Veterans Back-to-Land Trend Speeded

*Continued from Page 1*

other farm accessories through these loaning facilities.

When all other avenues of credit have failed, the returning war veteran can still look to the Farm Security program for financing his back-to-the-land movement, the directors explained today. As a matter of fact, Farm Security will handle loans only if other agencies will not give credit. Thus Farm Security is the "court of last resort" for those wishing to buy farms who have nothing but good records and sound characters for security.

And since the risks accepted by the Security directors are greater than those of other loaning agencies, the Administration has adopted a "supervised credit" system under which the lending agency exercises a measure of guidance over farming activities.

In other words, war veterans who want farms without sufficient security to obtain routine loans are asked by Farm Security officials to get some schooling in farming first. The program allows for subsidized training in some reputable college for at least six months. This "boot training" in agriculture not only protects the veteran in his farming venture, but also protects the loan.

Farm Security breaks its loans down into two parts; real estate loans, and equipment loans. The former is for farms and land; the latter for farmers with maintenance problems. Real estate loans up to $12,000 are made for 40 years at 3 per cent interest, while the equipment loans are issued on an annual basis.

"While the farm is a good place for some disabled veterans to recuperate," declared Regional FSA Director J. H. Wood of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, "it can prove a distinct liability to others. Part of the Farm Security program now is to steer veterans to the right farms, to educate those who have had no training, and to assure veterans after starting on their farming adventure that they will have continued guidance from men who know what it means to operate farms."

An important feature of the Farm Security program for service men is the repayment of mortgage loans on the basis of earning power. This means that in lean years, the mortgage payments are reduced, to be made up in the prosperous years. Hence, the guage of success or failure is spread out over a long period of years to offset the mitigating factors of weather, inexperience at the start, and other unforeseen circumstances over which the farmer has no control.

Committees are already set up in local communities under this program to help adjust the war veteran to farming. And hundreds of applications and inquiries have been received from service men seeking to have the right farm ready for them when they are discharged.

### 'Camel's Hair' is Squirrel

"Camel's hair," used in making brushes, comes from a species of squirrel.

# High School Apple Pickers Introduced to Real Farm Life

By Everett M. Smith

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARLBORO, Mass., Sept. 26—An apple which his mother had packed with his noonday luncheon was the "coals to Newcastle" experience of a young volunteer apple picker from the Jamaica Plain High School as he rested with his classmates after a morning in the Curtis Orchard, surrounded by some 40,000 bushels of ripe, juicy "Macs," Courtlands, Delicious, and Baldwins.

This lad, along with about 25 others from the Agricultural Department of the Boston high school, was putting into practice some of the theories gleaned from his schoolbooks—and was being paid as he learned.

Each morntng this week the school bus leaves Jamaica Plain about 7 o'clock, loaded with the young volunteer apple pickers. Under the direction of their instructors, Edward Donaghy and Frederick W. Swan, they go directly to the Curtis Orchard, and commence picking.

**Boys Are Paid**

The boys are paid 15 cents a bushel for those picked from the trees, and previous to that had earned 7½ cents a bushel for harvesting the "drops" resulting from the recent hurricane. At the orchards, they are under the supervision of one of the owners, Richard B. Curtis, and his brother-in-law, Arthur Heaney, a Newton accountant, who is spending his vacation at the orchards.

For the past 23 years, the agricultural pupils of the Jamaica Plain High School have been winning rewards for their fine agricultural work. They have definitely shown that there is a place for agricultural education in what are regarded as strictly city high schools. During the past two years, the emergency farm-labor program for Suffolk County has been under the jurisdiction of Headmaster John B. Casey, of the Jamaica Plain High School.

"Most of these boys are on farms for the first times in their lives," said Thomas P. Dooley, head of the school's Agricultural Department. "And, while they may have lacked experience, they have more than made up for this in their enthusiasm for farm work," he added.

**Boasts Victory Garden**

Take the case of Arthur Delaney, for instance, a 14 year-old youngster from Dorchester, and one of a family of 12 children. Arthur has an older brother in the Navy, but it was his home Victory Garden that first aroused his interest in agriculture.

"I grew tomatoes, string beans, lettuce, carrots, beets, and lots of other vegetables," he said with a smile from his perch on a ladder where he was picking apples. "I like farming," he added.

Robert Hazlett, a 15-year-old high-school freshman from Hyde Park, was picking apples at a great rate, and stood to earn about $9 for his harvest of some 60 bushels yesterday.

"I've always liked farming," he said, in answer to a query as to why he had taken up the agricultural course at the Jamaica Plain High. He admitted he had never been on a farm before, although he had an aunt in New Hampshire who lived on one. But, his interest had been fostered by eight years of successful experience in a school garden.

Much the same story was related by other members of the group. Two lads come to Jamaica Plain each day from Winthrop, the latter town paying their tuition.

Paul Frederick, one of these Winthrop boys, said he had worked in a greenhouse across the street from his home, and also had a large garden of his own. His father had decided that since he liked farming, he might take the agricultural course. Paul plans to go on to Massachusetts State College when he has completed his high-school course.

That the course—especially the outdoor, practical end of it—has its benefits is attested by 21-year-old Joseph Karakian, whose high-school work was interrupted by the war. Discharged from the Navy now, after two years' service on the USS Idaho, Joseph finds that this postwar agricultural work is working wonders in helping to erase some of his more harrowing experiences in the war. He is looking forward to taking up farming after completing his studies.

### Unitarians Name Dr. Joy As Refugee Work Director

Dr. Charles R. Joy has been appointed Director of the refugee work of the Unitarian Church at home and abroad, it was announced today. He formerly served as Acting Director until 1942 when he was lent to the War Refugee Board.

Dr. Joy has had extensive experience in this war in caring for refugees notably in unoccupied France, and at the invitation of the French Committee of Liberation the church will resume relief work under Dr. Joy at their former Marseilles office as soon as possible.

# *Friend of Animals Honored*

**Boy Film Star's Roles Bring Award**

**Roddy McDowall, boy film star, is shown receiving a Certificate of Merit from Dr. Frances H. Rowley, President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, "for his outstanding reputation in those motion pictures which have created a deeper and finer appreciation of animal life."**

# Herter Urges Delay on Ship Sales Measure

Delay in passing legislation for disposal of about 25,000,000 tons of shipping that will be surplus after the end of the war was urged by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Mass., at the Victory Fleet Day banquet in observance of the third anniversary of the birth of America's wartime merchant fleet, at the Hotel Statler last night.

The Ship Sales Bill, now pending before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which Mr. Herter is the only New England member, is being subjected to pressure for early reporting to Congress, Mr. Herter said.

Many questions remain to be answered before Congress will be prepared to act intelligently on this legislation, Mr. Herter cautioned.

**Leaves Balance**

Pointing out that the United States will probably have about 50,000,000 tons of shipping available by the end of the war, he said that estimates indicate that private American interests cannot operate profitably more than 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons, leaving a balance of about 25,000,000 tons to be disposed of.

Four questions should be answered before legislation is enacted, he said. "First, how large a tonnage the Navy wishes to have set aside in stand-by condition for emergency uses as auxiliary tonnage. On this we have no information," he said

"Second, should the Government try to require our shipping interests to utilize types of vessels which are needed as auxiliaries but are not as commercially profitable as would be other types? If so, how much the Government is willing to pay in the form of some type of subsidy to make up the difference.

"Third, what assurance may the purchaser of a ship have . . . that no further shipping will be offered at a different price in the event that very little tonnage can be sold on the fixed formula provided for in the bill?

Fourth, to what extent shall we dispose of our surplus tonnage to foreign nations and under what conditions?"

**Issue's Importance**

Stressing the importance of the fourth question, Mr. Herter quoted from a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Prime Minister Churchill and which was read to the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1943, in which an agreement was discussed that had been reached between the two leaders that merchant tonnage should be built in the United States and that British shipyards should utilize their facilities for combat vessels.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote in the letter, said Mr. Herter, "it was only natural for us then to decide that this country was to be the predominant cargo shipbuilding area for us both, while your country was to devote its facilities and resources principally to the construction of combat vessels. You, in your country, reduced your merchant shipbuilding program and directed your resources more particularly to other fields in which you were more favorably situated, while we became the merchant ship builder for the two of us, and have built and are continuing to build a vast tonnage of cargo vessels."

In view of this situation, Mr. Herter asked, "are not the British entitled to feel that these words convey an implied commitment that the surplus American merchant tonnage after the war will be made available in order to repay them for their loss of tonnage and for having diverted their shipyards to purposes other than construction of merchant tonnage?"

Congress ought to know very clearly exactly what these words mean, particularly in the light of the fact that the Ship Sales Bill now before our Committee has placed a prohibitive dollar price on ships sold to foreign nations, he declared.

### Cotton Men to Meet

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers with headquarters in Boston will hold its annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Thursday, Oct. 5. The chief speaker will be Rear Admiral William B. Young of Washington, Paymaster General of the United States Navy and Chief of its Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

# Near Prewar Enrollment Crowds U. of Connecticut

**The Week in Connecticut**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28—Albert N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, says his is the only state college in New England having a problem of overcrowding. His school is overcrowded again this year, as it was before the war.

Nearly 1,200 girls, plus 400 civilian men, plus 250 Army students give the University an enrollment of approximately 1,850, not far below its prewar peak of 2,050 students. Because there is no gasoline for commuters and because faculty families are reluctant to rent rooms that they think they may not be able to heat with present fuel rations, the number of students housed on the campus is larger than ever before.

Mr. Jorgensen reported this week that it had been necessary to assign two students to every room that was intended for one occupant and three to every double room. "We're almost at the bursting point," he said.

The increase in enrollment of girls is in line with the experience of many other campuses. Mr. Jorgensen expressed surprise at the large number of civilian young men, beginning their college work as freshmen. Many of them, perhaps, will stay no longer than one semester before they reach 18 and are called for duty with the armed services.

Although they are at Storrs, the boys will make the college seem more like the co-educational institution that it always has been. Eighty of them are out for football practice and in their opening game the 17-year-old varsity beat Norwich University at Northfield, 27-0.

### "Inter-American Center"

Connecticut has become the first state to have an officially recognized bureau of inter-American affairs as part of its state government. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington, has written to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin expressing his delight in recognizing the "Inter-American center" set up in Connecticut. It will be a division of the Connecticut Development Commission and its purpose to develop South American markets for Connecticut industrial products when the war is over.

### Job Census Under Way

A census of postwar jobs is being taken in Connecticut. The Post War Planning Board is sending questionnaires to 13,500 employers, now hiring 650,000 persons, asking how many employees they will need when war production stops. They are asked to report, too, on the plans they are now making for conversion to peacetime manufacture.

### Status of Negroes

While employers are filling out these forms, the State Interracial Commission seriously is concerned lest Negroes be the first to lose their jobs when the changeover comes. In a report to the Governor, the Commission said:

"Tension is high among Negroes who fear that they will be the first fired. The Negro remembers his experiences after the First World War."

Negro women have more difficulty than Negro men, said the Commission. "Despite qualifications, Negro girls can rarely obtain positions as clerical workers, stenographers, telephone operators or saleswomen in stores."

"If approached in the right way," the Commission concluded hopefully, these problems "are not indissoluble."

### State Leads in Safety

During 1943 Connecticut was the safest state in the Union, when all types of accidents are considered, the National Safety Council has announced. The all-accident fatality rate in Connecticut during 1943 was 62.3 per 100,000 population. Home accidents topped the list.

### Milkweed-Pod Bonanza

The Connecticut River meadows, flooded in spring, rank with weeds all summer, have proved a rich source of milkweed floss. Glastonbury youngsters, out to gather pods in the Navy's campaign for life-jacket material, found a bumper crop. Twelve boys gathered 100 bushels in one day, then asked for help. The total crop in this one section will be 300 or 400 bushels.

# Challenge to Girl Scout Heads Seen in Training for Postwar

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 28—Girl Scout leaders face a great challenge in training youth to be leaders under postwar world conditions, and they should strive to extend their co-operation to more groups in the community, Mrs. Ruth C. Osborn of the National Staff told 1,500 delegates to the New England Regional Conference of Girl Scouts at the opening session at the New Ocean House today.

Mrs. Osborn, who holds the offices of Liaison Executive for War Services and National Mariner Adviser, is one of several members of the nafional staff who will lead discussion groups at this two-day training conference, which opened with a symposium by girls and adults on "Working Together, Today and Tomorrow." The position of Liaison Executive was set up to insure close co-operation between the Girl Scouts and Federal agencies in the war effort.

**Most Interest Is in Welfare**

According to another member of the National Staff, Miss Oleda Schrottky, Girl Scouts today are far more interested in what they can contribute to the nation's welfare and happiness than they are in uniforms and badges. This marks a distinct change in attitude, she said in an interview. Girls, she added, are less interested now in doing things just because they are fun. They want to know that their activities — victory gardening, for instance—are going to be of use to their communities and the world.

Miss Schrottky is to be the chief speaker at tonight's dinner. She is Dramatics Adviser of the national organization and a member of the Community Relations Bureau. She finds that the international aspects of Girl Scouting have special appeal at the moment. International Scouting, she explained, is being kept alive by scholarships given to refugees through the Juliette Low Committee, and by sending money abroad through the Red Cross.

**More Camps Next Year**

At a pre-conference meeting last night, devoted to discussion of future plans for the development of Girl Scouting, it was determined that there will be more camps available next year, because Girl Scout camps are looked upon as laboratories of democracy. Scout organizations in the larger cities will invite those in smaller communities to share in their leadership training programs. There will be new regional groupings to enable small communities to pool their resources to employ executive secretaries. In this way more communities will have the help of professional workers. Mrs. C. Vaughn Ferguson, First National Vice-President, presided at last night's meeting.

Tomorrow noon the general luncheon speaker will be O. T. Gilmore, Associate Director of the Greater Boston Community Council, and at the closing session in the afternoon delegates will hear Mrs. Alan Means of Salt Lake City, National President, and Elbert Fretwell, National Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts of America.

# English Pilot in U. S. on Leave Makes Up For Lost Time on Eggs and Fruit

Fresh in from the Allied Normandy invasion where he patrolled the beaches as low-altitude fighter cover, Wing Commander Peter Simpson, Spitfire pilot, today said that he has eaten as many eggs in two weeks in the United States as he had in five years at home in England.

Wing Commander Simpson, who endured heavy flak while he patrolled over the French coast shooting up German trains, and military road convos, things United States food is "terrific"—the variety, he means.

After "commuting" from England to France for two weeks daily after D-Day, landing on hastily prepared flight strips in France, Commander Simpson, said he was enjoying American lights and was anxious to get back to London to see how it looks with the lights on.

Commander Simpson, who speaks today in Cambridge, tomorrow at Tufts, and is headed for Buffalo, N. Y., on a lecture tour arranger by the British Embassy, said he is literally "guzzling" himself with American fruit—it is scarce in Britain.

During the interview, the R A F fighter pilot exclused himself a moment while he went to meet the family of one of the Boston boys who stayed at his parents' home in Sussex.

Commander Simpson, who is already beginning to realize what American reporters are going to ask him, said—as an afterthought and with a twinkle in his eye—"oh yes, your women are beautiful."

### 139,000 to 39,000 Vote In Maine's Funds Issue

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 28 (AP)—Maine's electorate voted in the Sept. 11 election "approximately 139,000 to 39,000" for a constitutional amendment which would prohibit diversion of funds earmarked for high purposes, Deputy Secretary of State Paul A. MacDonald said yesterday his unofficial tabulation showed.

Maine has a law prohibiting such diversion, but proponents of the bill said they desired the constitutional amendment "to make it more difficult to divert highway money for other uses."

The official tabulation will be made Oct. 4.

### Winchester Professor Named to New B. U. Post

Establishment of the post of Director of Undergraduate Studies at Boston University School of Education and the appointment of Prof. George K. Makechnie of Winchester to the position was announced recently by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh.

# Two More Plays Booked for Boston—Textiles Acquired by the Art Museum

## 'The Pooka' With Frank Fay, 'Tomorrow the World' Coming

New bookings and changes in arrangements continue to be announced for Boston.

Plans are now ready for reopening the Copley on Tuesday, Oct. 17, with a new play presented by Brock Pemberton.

On Monday, Oct. 30, "Tomorrow the World" is scheduled to return to Boston for a fortnight at the Colonial.

"No Way Out," Owen Davis' new play coming to the Plymouth, is now to open on Wednesday, Oct. 18, instead of Tuesday of that week. The week of Oct. 16, incidentally, now has four openings scheduled, three of them brand new plays. Two of them are set for Monday, one Tuesday and one Wednesday.

The booking list as it stands at present is as follows:

**I Remember Mama**—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, night. Dramatization by John Van Druten of a collection of stories by Kathryn Forbes about a Norwegian-American family. Mady Christians, Oscar Homolka, Joan Tetzel, Frances Heflin, Ruth Gates and Adrienne Gessner, will be in the cast, and Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II are the producers.

**Meet a Body**—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday night Murder-mystery-comedy, by Jane Hinton, presented by H. Clay Blaney, with Al Shean and Whitford Kane to head a cast which includes Ruth McDevitt, Harry Gribbon, Forrest Orr, John Souther, and Helene Ambrose.

**Harriet**—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 9. Helen Hayes beginning a transcontinental tour in Gilbert Miller's production of the play by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements about Harriet Beecher Stowe. Lemuel Ayers designed the settings and Aline Bernstein the costumes. Elia Kazan directed.

**Rebecca**—At the Shubert beginning Oct. 16, Daphne Du Maurier's dramatization of her novel, featuring Diana Barrymore, Bramwell Fletcher, and Florence Reed. Also in the cast are Margaret Bannerman, Franklyn Fox and Claude Horton. Produced by Victor Payne-Jennings. In Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series.

**Violet**—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 16. New comedy by Harvey Stephens, based on his own short stories, presented by Albert Margolies. The cast will include Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock, Doro Merande, Barry McCullum, and Mason Adams.

**The Pooka**—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 17. Comedy by Mary Coyle Chase said to be about a man "who succeeds in escaping reality." Frank Fay will play the role, and Josephine Hull will have the leading feminine part. Antoinette Perry will direct. Brock Pemberton is the producer. Eleven days' booking.

**No Way Out**—At the Plymouth, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 18. New play by Owen Davis, presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with a cast that includes Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne, Marjorie Gateson, Nancy Marquand, Jean Casto, Donald Foster, Jerry Thor, and John Marriott. Mr. Keith is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

**Sleep, My Pretty One**—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. New melodrama by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett about a woman who tries to prevent the marriage of her son. The setting, in Gramercy Park, is being prepared by Raymond Sovey. Pauline Lord will head a cast that includes Harry Ellerbe, Julie Stevens, Norma Chambers, Richard Davis, Theresa Dale, J. C. Dunn and St. Clair Bayfield. Roy Hargrove will direct. Richard Krakeur is the producer. One week.

**Tomorrow the World**—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 30. James Gow's and Arnaud d' Usseau's play returning for a second engagement, with Conrad Nagel to head the cast. Two weeks.

**The Late George Apley**—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. Dramatization by J. P. Marquand's novel prepared by the author and George S. Kaufman, with the latter directing for Max Gordon. Lea G. Carroll and Janet Beecher will head the cast.

**Laffing Room Only!**—At the Shubert, beginning Nov. 6, the new Olsen and Johnson musical, directed by John Murray Anderson, with Edward Cline in charge of the comedy, and Robert Alton, the dances. Stewart Chaney is designing the settings.

**Sing Out, Sweet Land**—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Nov. 13. Cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present, prepared by Walter Kerr and presented by the Theater Guild. Alfred Drake and Burl Ives will be in the cast. Leon Leonidoff is directing; Albert Johnson, designing the scenery; and Lucinda Ballard, the costumes. Charles Weidman is devising the choregraphy except for one dance arranged by Doris Humphrey. Two weeks.

### 'Greece' at Telepix

A film review of Greece and its people will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features will include a picture on Rockefeller Center, another on the Navy's PT boats, Bugs Bunny cartoon, color cartoon, "Deep Sea Fishing off Nova Scotia," and a digest of world news.

### Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY. 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—6:35 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter: Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Will Hay Program, "The Story of a Schoolmaster." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.**

**Brush and Ink Impressions of Ballet Theater Dancers**

**Above: Nana Gollner, Anton Dolin as Bluebeard, Tatiana Riabouchinska, Tamara Toumanova. Below: Jerome Robbins and Janet Reed in "Fancy Free." Lucia Chase, Rosella Hightower, Hugh Laing and Nora Kaye in "Pillar of Fire." The Company will be at the Boston Opera House, Oct. 2-7.**

## Embroidery Accessions On Display

The collection of textiles in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has expanded greatly in recent years. During the past season we had an opportunity to see some of the specimens in the large Elizabeth McCormick Collection which was presented to the museum. Currently displayed are many items which have been given by other benefactors. They are to be seen in the Recent Accessions Gallery.

Two factors count in building up a collection of weaves, printed textiles, and embroideries. First, it is desirable to have good specimens of the best manufacture in as comprehensive scope as possible. Second, it is wise to acquire cloths the patterns of which will interest and inspire textile design today. It is gratifying to learn that the number of laymen consulting the textile department keeps growing, and that current fabric fashion depends in good measure upon research amid these decorative textiles of the past.

There is an Italian textile embroidered in the fourteenth century. It is a beautifully executed ikon, meant to function as painted pictures and modeled sculptures. While a good deal of the stitchery has disappeared entirely, what embroidery remains is delicate, lustrous, and exquisitely colored. Of the fourteenth century era there are fine pieces of weaving made in Lucca. There is a woven orphrey of Cologne, made in the fifteenth century, with charming patterns of trees.

Textiles were judiciously designed in France during the grand epoch. Local manufacturers prepared handsome brocades woven with garlands and flowers in charming hues. Several French brocades are on display. In addition, there is a French chinoiserie damask and French printed cottons.

English embroideries are interesting specimens, although we have received so much superlative English needlework from Miss McCormick that the erstwhile collection cannot be substantially improved.

Vandamm

**Oscar Homolka**

In "I Remember Mama," coming to the Plymouth Monday.

Oriental pieces are also included, among them an Indian embroidered blouse and an interesting piece of Persian double cloth.

Colonial Americans were deft in handling the needle. Two embroidered pictures have come to the museum, already well supplied. They are as entertaining as they are bright and decorative. They are held among the most interesting of American folk art. There is an embroidered christening blanket, once owned by the Revere family; a quilted petticoat once worn by Mrs. John Heath; part of a bedspread spun, woven, designed and worked by Hannah Hills of West Newbury. **D. A.**

### First Symphony Program

William Schuman's "Prayer in Time of War" will be a novel item of the first Boston Symphony concert of the season, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 6-7. The concert will begin with Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, played, Dr. Koussevitzky announces, in honor of "the heroes of the United Nations." The program will close with Ravel's Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Plymouth**—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Wilbur**—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

**Colonial**—"Our Fanny," by Harry Segall. Featuring Joy Hodges. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"Robin Hood." Music by Reginald de Koven. Book by Harry B. Smith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Little Theater

**N. E. Mutual Hall**—"Murder in a Nunnery," by Emmet Lavery. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 2, 5, 8.

**Fenway**—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche. 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

**Keith Memorial**—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05.

**Kenmore**—"Adventures in Washington." 1, 4:27, 7:54. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Coleman, Claudette Colbert. 2:37, 6:04, 9:31.

**Majestic**—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

**Metropolitan**—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, William Eythe. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05.

**Modern**—"Sensations of 1945," Dennis O'Keefe, Eleanor Powell. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:05. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35.

**Orpheum**—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.

**Paramount**—"Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:55, 9:35. "Roger Touhy, Gangster," Preston Foster. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:45, 8:25.

**RKO-Boston**—Reserved seats. Premiere "Wilson." 8:30. Doors open at 7 p. m.

**Scollay**—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

**State**—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.

**South Station Theater**—"March of Time," "Battle for the Marianas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Telepix**—"March of Time—British Empire," "Battle for the 'Marianas,'" "Olympic Ski Champ," "Modern Music," "Sports at Washington and Lee," "Unusual Occupations," "Donald Duck," "Belgium Liberated," "Digest of World News," Color Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

**Uptown**—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:20. "Take It or Leave It," Phil Baker. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 1:45, 7:45.
**Allston**—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Sweethearts of U. S. A.," Una Merkel. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson.
**Regent:** "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Hi, Good Lookin'," Harriet Hilliard, Kirby Grant.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 1:50, 7:50.

**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village:** "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
**Coolidge Corner:** "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, B. Fitzgerald. Selected shorts. 1:45, 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 1:45, 8.
**Harvard:** "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 2, 8.
**University:** "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 3, 6:25, 9:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 2:21, 5:23, 8:25.
**Auditorium:** "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jeanne Crain. "The Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.
**Maplewood:** "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:52, 7:52. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton, Robert Paige. 3:19, 9:19.
**Strand:** "Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 3:04, 9:09. "She's a Soldier Too," Beulah Bondi. 1:52, 7:57.
**Orpheum:** "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 3:40, 9:25. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason. 2:10, 7:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD—Medford:** "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll.
**Fellsway:** "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Attack."

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly.

**NATICK — Colonial:** "Marine Raiders," Ruth Hussey, Pat O'Brien. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "South of Dixie," David Bruce.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 2, 8.

**QUINCY—Capitol:** "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "She's a Soldier, Too," Beulah Bondi.
**Strand:** "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "The Invisible Man's Revenge," Jon Hall, Evelyn Ankers.
**Alhambra:** "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield.

**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square:** "Passport to Destiny," Gordon Oliver. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.
**Coolidge:** "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, L. McAllister. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehmann.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick.

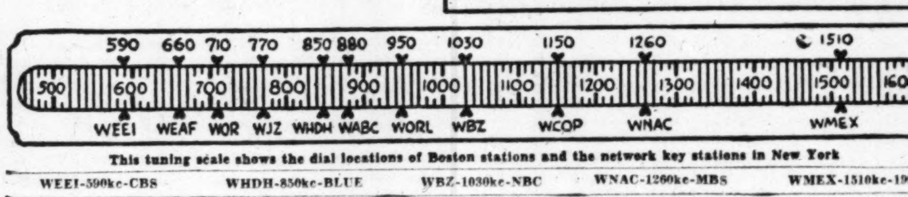
**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. "Secrets of Scoltand Yard," Edgar Barrier.

**WINCHETSER — Winchester:** "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Jane Lawrence.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

**Tonight · 6:30 p.m. · Yankee Network**
**THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE**
***News From Monitor Correspondents***




**This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York**

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk | Morton Downey, songs | 'Woman of America': sk | Telegraphic Reports: | "Irish Melodies" |
| 3:15 | "Tena & Tim": sk | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Washington Senators- | News service |
| 3:30 | News: Hollywood | Easy Rhythm | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Detroit Tigers baseball | "Cowboy Jamboree" |
| 3:45 | Parade: Interview | Music: Listen, Milady | "Right to Happiness" | game | News service |
| 4:00 | Chas. Pelley: 'Mel- | Popular music; Songs | Backstage Wife: sketch | Telegraphic Reports: | Sports comments |
| 4:15 | ody in Sky': songs | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Washington Senators- | **"Back to School"** |
| 4:30 | Vets' Information | Ellen Carrol, songs | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Detroit Tigers baseball | Glenn Miller's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Help Wanted: news | The Western Rambler | Young Widder Brown | game | Charlie Spivack's Or. |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Fol- | "Terry and the Pirates" | "When a Girl Marries" | Musical Roundup | News; X. Cugat's Or. |
| 5:15 | lies; Evelyn Howe | "Dick Tracy": sketch | "We Love and Learn" | Chick Carter: sketch | "Ginger and Bobby" |
| 5:30 | "Victory Notes" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | 'Just Plain Bill': sketch | Adventures of Tom Mix | "Ginger and Bobby" |
| 5:45 | "Inside MGM": int | "Captain Midnight": sk | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | "Page One": news | Dinner concert | News: Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports: Dinner dance |
| 6:15 | CBS World News | Newscast | K. Ivers: 'Swingcopaters | "Digest": Snapshots | Dinner dance music |
| 6:30 | Sports: Band | "Jerry and Sky" | "Serenader": songs | **The World's Front Page** | March to Victory |
| 6:45 | News; 6:55 **J Harsch** | Baseball scores; Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Lou Holtz: music; Talk | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | 'I Love a Mystery' | Fred Waring program | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Connee Boswell, songs |
| 7:15 | J. Nesbitt: Parade | Fred Waring program | J. W. Vandercook, news | Terry's Tunes | News service; Talk |
| 7:30 | "Mr. Keen": dr. | Concert music | 'Charlie Chan': mystery | "Confidentially Yours". | Al West & His Drifters |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen": dr. | Concert music | drama with Ed Beale | **World Series Preview** | Natural science talk |
| 8:00 | **"Suspense": Gene** | Ray Henle, news | **Frank Morgan; C Daley;** | Frank Singiser, news | News service |
| 8:15 | **Kelly; mystery dr** | "Lum 'n' Abner" | **E. Blore; R. Young, mc** | Premiere of "Wilson" | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | Death Valley Sher- | **America's Town Meeting** | **First Service Command** | **Sammy Kaye's Variety** | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 | iff drama: News | **'Should Soldiers Have** | **Performance: Variety.** | **Show: Paul Winchell** | Irish Melodies |
| 9:00 | Maj. Bowes Ama- | **Job Preference Over** | **Music Hall: Geo. Mur-** | Gabriel Heatter, news. | **Classical Album: Shos-** |
| 9:15 | teur Program | **Senior Workers?"** | **phy; I Gorin; K Wynn** | "Screen Test" | **takovitch Symphony** |
| 9:30 | "Corliss Archer" | Harry James' Orch. | **Joan Davis; Jack Haley;** | **"Starlight Serenade":** | **No. 1** |
| 9:45 | "Corliss Archer" | Dance orchestra: drama | **soloists; orchestra** | **Alfredo Antonini, cond** | **Classical Album** |
| 10:00 | "The First Line": | **Raymond Gram Swing** | **Harry Savoy; Benay Ve-** | Henry Gladstone, news | News service |
| 10:15 | U. S. Navy drama | Silver Nocturne | **nuta; P. Van Steeden** | Well-Known People; tlk | "Lest We Forget" |
| 10:30 | Ray Bloch's Orch.: | Joe E. Brown: Stop or | **News Drama: Rep. J.** | Parade: Music | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 10:45 | Larry Douglas, gst | Go Quiz: guest | **W Fulbright: Free Press** | Music: Weather | Eddy Duchin's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News: Rideout | Newscast | News: Elmer N. Eddy | News service | Bobby Byrne's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Unrationed Jam | Xavier Cugat's Orch. | Weather: Bump Hadley | Radio Newsreel | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 11:30 | **Sen. Joseph Ball** | Fishermen's program | **Canadian Music in War-** | Nat Brandwynne's Orch | Day's End: music |
| 10:45 | Stardust Melodies | Musical pgm.; News | **time CBC Or.; soloist** | Nat Brandwynne's Orch | Day's End: News |

### Friday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Musical Alarm Clock | News: "Dress Parade". | Organ; Weather; Organ | |
| 7:15 | News: "Azaleas" | Newscast | Music: Weather | Nelson Churchill, news. | |
| 7:30 | Music: News | Musical Alarm Clock | Nelson Bragg, news | "Happy Hank" | N. E. Fellowship: re- |
| 7:45 | News: Rideout | Music: News: Weather | Reveille Roundup | Musical Clock | ligious |
| 8:00 | News of the World | Martin Agronsky, news | World News Roundup | News service | Newsreel of the Air |
| 8:15 | Shopping talk | Melody Time | "The Wax Museum" | George & Dixie; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore: variety | Melody Time | News commentator | Louise Morgan Time | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Music: News | Newscast | Edward M'Hugh, hymns | Louise Morgan: Weather | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | Breakfast Club | Mildred Carlson, talk | News; "Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | "Mary Foster": sketch | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | Across Caribbean | Breakfast Club | Wartime Food News | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: music |
| 9:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Breakfast Club | Chet Gaylord songs | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Waltz Time: News |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady": sk. | Dramatic sketch | "Lora Lawton": sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | "Linda Crockett": sk |
| 10:15 | "Light of World" | Drama; Musical variety | Robert St. John, news | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 | "Changing World" | Fishermen's program | Victor Lindlahr | "Yankee Tune Factory" | "Shopping With Marie |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Dramatic sketch | Marching Along; Parade | "Yankee Tune Factory" | Mason |
| 11:00 | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Breakfast at Sardi's" | "Road of Life": sketch | News; "Tune Factory" | Studio speaker |
| 11:15 | Second Husband | Music; interviews | "Vic and Sade": sketch | New England Cupboard | Mystery Melody with |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | News commentator | "Now, Voyager": drama | Yankee House Party | John Kiley, organ |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Singing Stars | "David Harum": sketch | Imogene Wolcott: Organ | News service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith Speaks | 'Glamour Manor,' star- | News: Marvin Behrens | Boake Carter, news | Political talk |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sk. | ring Cliff Arquette | "You're Telling Us" | News service | "Polka Time": News |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | Farm and Home Makers | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Farm and Home Makers | Marjorie Mills, talk | Musical Roundup | Italian drama: music |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Baukhage Talking, news | The Wax Museum | Lester Smith, news | Italian melodies |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | "Off the Record" | The Wax Museum | Jack Berch & His Boys | "Kick Conga" |
| 1:30 | B. Flynn, news | "Off the Record" | Parade of Stars | "Luncheon With Lopez" | Curtain Time with |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's program | Carl Caruso, news | **American Woman's Jury** | Jean Harper; News |
| 2:00 | Portia Faces Life | Industrial talk: Music | "Guiding Light": drama | Cedric Foster, news | Dance Lineup |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef: food talk | "Today's Children": sk. | Yankee Kitchen | Dance Lineup: Sports |
| 2:30 | Serial drama | Popular Classics: music | "Woman in White" | Yankee Kitchen | Sports comments |
| 2:45 | "Perry Mason": sk. | Newscast | Hymns of All Churches | "Real Stories": drama | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | Morton Downey, songs | "A Woman of America" | Boston Braves-Chicago | Irish Music |
| 3:15 | "Tena and Tim" | Hollywood Star Time | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Cubs baseball game | News service |
| 3:30 | News: Snapshots | "Easy Rhythm" | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Boston Braves-Chicago | Cowboy Jamboree |
| 3:45 | Parade; Songs | "Music: Listen, Milady | "Right to Happiness" | Cubs baseball game | News service |
| 4:00 | **8 Bells in Boston:** | Popular music; Songs | "Backstage Wife" | Boston Braves-Chicago | Sports comments |
| 4:15 | **Navy show: Songs** | Newscast | "Stella Dallas": sketch | Cubs baseball game | Al Donahue's Orch. |
| 4:30 | P. Fortescue Ints. | Westbrook Van Voorhis | 'Lorenzo Jones': sketch | Boston Braves-Chicago | Shep Field's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Help Wanted: News | The Western Rambler | "Young Widder Brown" | Cubs baseball game | J. Manning, troubadour |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | 'Terry and the Pirates' | "When a Girl Marries" | Fred Fove: H. S. sports | News; Jan Garber's Or. |
| 5:15 | Evelyn Howe mc. | "Dick Tracy": sketch | "We Love and Learn" | "Chick Carter": sketch. | Ginger & Bobby, songs |
| 5:30 | Notes for Victory | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill" | "Tom Mix": sketch | Ginger & Bobby, songs |
| 5:45 | 'Inside MGM': int. | 'Captain Midnight': sk. | 'Front Page Farrell': sk | "Superman": sketch | News service |
| 6:00 | News comment | Dinner concert | News: Geoffrey Harwood | News service | Sports: Dinner Dance |
| 6:15 | Lynn Murray's Or. | Newscast | "Pleasure Parade" | Digest: Snapshots | Dinner Dance music |
| 6:30 | Sports: Band | "Jerry and Sky" | Ted Steele! Novatones | **The World's Front Page** | March to Victory |
| 6:45 | News: Maj. Eliot | Baseball scores: Talk | Lowell Thomas, news | Lou Holtz: music: dr | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | 'I Love a Mystery' | **Ed Wynn's Happy Island** | Johnny Mercer's Orch. | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Richard Crooks, songs |
| 7:15 | We Who Dream: dr | **Orchestra: soloists** | J. W. Vandercook, news | "Terry's Tunes" | News service |
| 7:30 | Friday on B'dway; | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Yankee Yarns" | **"Quiz of Two Cities"** | Rhythm Ramblers |
| 7:45 | soloist: orchestra | western drama | "Frontline Headlines" | **"Quiz of Two Cities"** | Joseph Tall: Variety |
| 8:00 | **"Aldrich Family,"** | Ray Henle, news | **F. Black's Or.; Lucille** | Cecil Brown, news | Joseph Tall: Variety |
| 8:15 | **with Dickie Jones** | "Parker Family": dr. | **Manners; R. Graham** | Sunny Skylar's Serenade | Billy Dooley's Orch. |
| 8:30 | "Adventures of the | Meet Your Navy: music | **Ed "Archie" Gardner's** | **'Freedom of Opportuni-** | Tommy Carr's Orch. |
| 8:45 | Thin Man": News | var. show: Interviews | **Show; gst. Rise Stevens** | **ty': drama; guests** | Victor Herbert's Music |
| 9:00 | "It Pays to Be Ig- | "Gang Busters": sketch | Frank Munn: Evelyn | Gabriel Heatter, news | **Classical Album: Sme-** |
| 9:15 | norant": comedy | "Gang Busters": sketch | MacGregor: chorus; or | "Screen Test" | **tana's "The Moldau"** |
| 9:30 | That Brewster Boy | Bob Strong's Orch. | "People Are Funny": | Double or Nothing: Quiz | **Classical Album: Sme-** |
| 9:45 | That Brewster Boy | Dance orch.: Drama | Quiz; Art Linkletter mc | Show: J. R. King, mc | **tana's "The Moldau"** |
| 10:00 | Moore-Durante Va- | Earl Godwin, news | **"Amos 'n' Andy"; guest** | Network sports | News service |
| 10:15 | riety show: orch. | Ted Malone, talk | **Sidney Greenstreet** | Network sports | Beyond Victory |
| 10:30 | **Stage Door Canteen** | 'The Symphonette,' with | Sports news: Bill Stern | Network sports | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 10:45 | **Stage Door Canteen** | M. Piastro, conductor | Claude A. Watson | Network sports | Claude Thornhill's Or. |
| 11:00 | News: Weather | Newscast | News: Elmer N. Eddy | News service | Count Basie's Orch. |
| 11:15 | "Unrationed Jam" | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | Weather: Bump Hadley | Radio Newsreel | Bob Chester's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Mildred Bailey & | Fishermen's program | Music You Want | Cab Calloway's Orch | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Co.; music; guests | Concert Miniature; News | Music You Want | Cab Calloway's Orch | Day's End; News |

# AMUSEMENTS


BOSTON (MOVIES)

TONITE at 8:30
New England Premiere
ALL SEATS RESERVED FOR PREMIERE ONLY
Darryl F. Zanuck's
WILSON
20th CENTURY FOX PICTURE
in TECHNICOLOR
In Person! These Hollywood Stars will attend the Premiere.
GEORGE JESSEL Master of Ceremonies, and
CAROLE LANDIS
DANA ANDREWS
RODDY McDOWALL
TRUDY MARSHALL
Plus ON STAGE STAN KENTON AND HIS ORCH Other Acts
RKO BOSTON
Regular Showings Start TOMORROW at 8:30 a.m.
NO RESERVED SEATS

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
REGULAR LOEW PRICES
HELD OVER 2ND WEEK
Orpheum: 9:08 A. M. 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10. State: 11:45 A. M., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JENNIFER JONES
JOSEPH COTTEN
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
MONTY WOOLLEY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
ROBERT WALKER

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd SMASH WEEK!
GARY COOPER
TERESA WRIGHT
Casanova Brown
Co-hit "MADEMOISELLE FIFI"

EXETER KEN 7067
Franchot Tone-Veronica Lake
"HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN"
Tom Conway • Mona Maris
"THE FALCON IN MEXICO"
Sun. "Mr. Skeffington"

NOW METROPOLITAN
Don Ameche • Dana Andrews • William Eythe
"WING AND A PRAYER"
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# Dual Allied Drive Enters Yugoslavia—British Widen Corridor in Holland

*Continued from Page 1*

tends also to Italy, where General Alexander's forces are still fighting about 23 miles below Bologna.

In the Pacific, where big events are clearly in course of preparation, it was revealed that more than 100 superfortresses were sent on the expedition to Japan's steel city of Anshan in Manchuria, not one of the planes being lost on the trip.

A remarkable feat by individual planes was carried out by two of General MacArthur's bombers in a 3,200-mile round-trip bombing raid on Batavia, capital of Java.

Another daring feat, as recorded by the Admiralty in London, is the sinking of 32 Japanese vessels in a series of raids. Some of the raiders slipped into the Japanese-controlled Port Owen in southern Burma and sank two gunboats. Oil tanks on Christmas island off Java were shelled.

### Allied Command Aided By Greek Guerrillas

*By the Associated Press*

Rome, Sept. 28

Greek guerrilla forces have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Allied command and steps have been outlined for co-ordinated offensive measures to bring about the "speediest possible liberation of Greece."

Allied headquarters announced this today, adding that Lieut. Gen. R. McK. Scobie of the British Army has been named commander of all Allied operations in Greece.

## Western Front:

### Allies Widen Holland Wedge

The Allies' Nijmegen life line has widened into an offensive wedge which was within 25 miles of walling off in western Holland perhaps 200,000 Germans who may be added to the nearly 1,000,000 already written out of the Battle of Western Europe.

But the loss of the Allies' only bridgehead across the Rhine at Arnhem in Holland by British 1st Airborne Division troops, whose 2,000 remnants trickled back through the corridor, apparently had dispelled hopes of a quick victory over Germany.

The Germans threw Third Army Americans out of their hard-won toehold at the entrance to the moat-ringed fort of Driant which guards the west-bank approaches to Metz on the Moselle. The Nazis declared they also had smashed a bridgehead across the Antwerp-Turnhout canal west of the Nijmegen corridor.

Against these reverses, First Army Americans burst through the pillbox-studded six-mile-wide Hurtgen Forest, 14 miles southeast of besieged Aachen, in a powerful effort to tear open the blocked way to Cologne.

Canadian soldiers, wearing life jackets, attacked through the canal lines around Calais on the Channel coast. They worked across the western flats into the factory area, converted into a stronghold, toward the port district.

Almost everywhere, the Germans said, the Allied attack was increasing in force, from western Holland to the Belfort Gap.

The Nazis admitted the loss of positions in a "heavy fluctuating battle against far superior forces" east of Lure, 15 miles west of Belfort, said strong Allied attacks had started from the Nancy area in a northern direction, and declared new airborne forces had been flung against Hertogenbosch, a scant 10 miles ahead of the British push west from the Nijmegen corridor.

A big-gun duel around Metz, the Germans added, was deepening in a prelude to a full American attack on that great fortress.

The cost of these operations was indicated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who told the House of Commons that Allied losses in the invasion so far totaled 235,000 killed, wounded, and captured. Of these, 145,000 were Americans and 90,000 British.

Nearly 500,000 Germans had been captured and 400,000 killed or wounded since D-Day, he said, while perhaps 200,000 more may well be trapped and destroyed in western Holland. These 200,000 do not include others sealed off in the Channel Islands, St. Nazaire, and Lorient, the last two siege ports in Brittany, and the Bordeaux pockets along the Bay of Biscay.

## Eastern Front:

### Nazis Retreating From Riga Pocket

Soviet military analyst described as "strategically hopeless" the position of German troops attempting to withdraw from the Latvian port of Riga along a hotly strafed coastal escape road.

The Russian drive, enveloping an additional 200 Latvian settlements on Sept. 27, approached close to Riga on the northeast. The German command decided apparently to move the bulk of its troops out of the Riga pocket, rather than risk entrapment by a possible Russian break-through west of the Latvian Capital.

Front dispatches told of rear-guard actions outside Riga and heavy enemy movements westward on the Tukums road leading to western Lithuania and East Prussia.

Meanwhile, other Red Army forces, outflanking the key Uzok Pass through the Carpathian Mountains, reached the soil of eastern Slovakia. The decisive moment seemed near for the Fourth Ukrainian Army, led by Col. Gen. Ivan Petrov, to crack the touch German and Hungarian defense zone along the crest of the Carpathians in that sector.

General Petrov's command, which includes units of the First Czechslovakian Army, won dominating high ground along the border six miles west of Uzok Pass with an advance beyond the village of Wolosatojoe.

A Moscow radiocast heard in London Sept. 25 said Russian forces were reported to have penetrated 25 miles into Czechoslovakia through Lupkow Pass, northwest of Uzok Pass, and to have captured Hummene.

The Arad Line, which the Hungarians have been building since 1939, extends in depth down to the southern slopes of the Carpathians, and there was no attempt by the Russians to minimize the stiff struggle faced by General Petrov.

The Red Army's main thrust has been beyond the western extremity of the Hungarian fortifications, and is designed to establish a solid juncture with Patriot resistance forces in central Slovakia.

The Russian Command was silent on the progress of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's campaign to invade Hungary across its southeastern plains, but it was asserted his drive will be co-ordinated with the fighting in eastern Slovakia. The over-all strategy is to clamp a pincers on Hungary and cut off forces holding northern Transylvania.

By a Staff Artist

**Allied Balkan Clean-Up Under Way**

**Symptoms of the coming clean-up by the Allied forces in the Balkans are visible as the Allies land troops in Albania and Yugoslavia, and as the Russians march into Yugoslavia from the East, while the Tito forces are pushing into the Dalmatian Coast islands and press northward to the Hungarian frontier.**

## Yugoslavia:

### Partisan Forces Capture Slatina

The Yugoslav Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) driving up through Slavonia have captured Slatina, eight miles from the Hungarian border, a radiocast Free Yugoslav communiqué said.

The drive also enveloped two other towns and reached the Drava River, which runs along the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

The communiqué said that Partisans had also cut the main railways leading south from Belgrade. In eastern Serbia the Tito forces stormed Kuceva, 12 miles from the Romanian border and the Danube, where, the war bulletin said, they made contact with the Soviet Army.

## Balkans:

### Soviets Reported Invading Yugoslavia

Russian troops have invaded Yugoslavia after crossing the Danube just west of the Iron Gate at the Romanian frontier town of Orsova, a German communiqué announced.

"In the Danube bend, there was lively reconnoitering activity on both sides of the Iron Gate," said the official war bulletin, radiocast from Berlin. "Soviet forces which have advanced south from Orsova were repulsed and enemy formations which had crossed the Danube were smashed."

Orsova is on the river frontier and only Yugoslav territory lies to the south. Moscow has not yet confirmed an incursion into the territory where the Partisan Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) operates, but weeks ago told officially of reaching the Iron Gate—the wild mountain canyons through which the Danube courses through the Transylvanian Alps.

The Germans asserted that several thousand prisoners were taken in Warsaw and that another segment of the Underground Army of Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Bor) had surrendered.

## Finland:

### Nazis Fall Back From Ijo River

Finnish troops in Lapland have reached the Ijo River, the Finnish communiqué said, and press dispatches said the Germans had evacuated their stronghold at Kemi on the gulf of Bothnia after throwing cannon and other war material into the port waters and driving motor vehicles into the sea.

The Finnish drive was momentarily stalled on the southern banks of the Ijo, 30 miles below Kemi, because the Germans blasted the bridge across the stream, Helsinki reports said. The Germans during their retreat have carried out a "scorched-earth" policy, blasting bridges and roads in an effort to slow up the Finns.

In central Lapland, the Finns also were reported advancing toward Puolanka-Pudasjaervi and Puolanka-Taivalkoski.

By a Staff Artist

**Germans Organizing Counterattacks**

**White arrows indicate points at which the Germans are organizing heavy counterattacks. Black arrows show where Allies are exerting pressure in their westward drive.**

## Far East Waters:

### British Subs Sink 32 Japanese Ships

British submarines in Far Eastern waters continue to destroy and to harass Japanese shipping and bombard enemy shore installations.

During recent patrols, a total of 32 enemy vessels, ranging from medium-size supply ships to small coastal craft, have been sunk and a further four ships have been damaged by torpedo or gunfire.

Three of the damaged ships were driven ashore.

## Pacific:

### Americans Step Up Advance on Peleliu

America's Philippines-bound invaders were reported making rapid progress in the Palaus on the eastern approaches while the air arm, which has lashed the Philippines from Mindanao to Manila, made southern archipelago waters unsafe even for Japanese barges.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the Marines and soldiers are moving faster toward complete conquest of Peleliu in the Palaus, 515 miles east of Mindanao.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose recent communiqués have reported sinkings by air attack of enemy freighters off the southern Philippines, announced his sky patrols are pouncing on barge traffic along Mindanao's south shores from Davao to Zamboanga. Five barges were sunk in Davao Gulf, two while docked at the town wharf.

## East Indies:

### Java Raided By Allied Planes

Batavia, Capital of Java, fell under range of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's long-range bombers when two Australian-based planes strafed buildings for the first time in Southwest Pacific history, headquarters reported.

The planes flew approximately 3,200 miles, round trip, to make the attack Sept. 24, one of the longest combat flights in any war theater. The assault caught the Japanese by surprise.

Liberators, escorted by Lightnings, again hit Dutch Celebes on Sept. 25, sinking a 1,000-ton freighter. Catalina flying boats at midday staged another heavy raid on this important Japanese base, sinking two other merchantmen, one of them of 3,000 tons.

## Superfort Raid:

### 100 Planes Attack, 100 Return Safely

In a statement released at the United States War Department, Brig. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Chief of Staff of the 20th Air Force, said:

"Although more than 100 Superfortresses participated in the mission against Manchuria and occupied China Sept. 26, there were no losses whatever. Every plane which left the ground returned safely.

"This would be a remarkable record on a bombing mission by planes of any type, and is all the more remarkable when applied to the B-29, which is still relatively experimental and is flying such vast distances. The mission, for example, was about as far in miles as from Atlanta, Ga., to the Arctic Circle."

## Italy:

### Allies Take Town On Bologna Road

American troops of the Fifth Army have captured Castel del Rio, about 15 miles below Imola, an important town on the Rimini-Bologna highway, Allied Headquarters announced Sept. 28.

Regaining the heights lost in a fierce Nazi counterattack two days ago, the Americans also seized Mt. Carnevale, southeast of Castel del Rio.

British and Dominion troops in the Adriatic sector enlarged their bridgehead over the Rubicon to a two-mile depth over a 10-mile front and closed in on the town of Savignano.

On the Adriatic sector, Canadian troops of the Eighth Army captured Bellaria, a small seaside town eight miles beyond Rimini. Bellaria was found in possession of Italian patriot forces.

Other Fifth Army troops in the central sector occupied Castiglione dei Peipoli and Bruscoli, five miles due east. Both are approximately 29 miles below Bologna, with Castiglione on a main highway leading directly to the big Italian city.

Advancing northwest from Sant' Arcangelo, British troops moved to within 1,000 yards of Savignano, which the Nazis were defending strongly. Breaking through bitter opposition, the British also reached within a mile of Mont Albano, on the crest of a ridge running north to Savignano.

## China:

### Japanese Launch New Kwangsi Drive

Japanese forces have lunged out in a new direction into Kwangsi Province, the Chinese High Command disclosed, while other enemy troops virtually completed encirclement of Paoching, a thorn in their right flank whose capture would permit a rapid advance against the Kwangsi Capital of Kweilin.

# India Split on Separate States

BOMBAY, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah's insistence on separate Moslem and Hindu states and Mohandas K. Gandhi's opposition to such a plan caused the breakdown in their recent talks aimed at furthering India's fight for independence, it was disclosed today.

Publication of correspondence between the two leaders disclosed that Mr. Gandhi proposed the issue be decided by plebiscite after Indian independence has been won.

Mr. Jinnah, Moslem Party leader, insisted a settlement should be made first on the division of India into two separate states before trying to obtain independence.

In support of his stand Mr. Gandhi declared:

"I find no parallel in the history of the converts (Moslems) and their descendants claiming to be a nation apart from the parent stock."

Characterizing the breakdown in the talks as a major calamity, the Times of India said the failure resulted because the two participants approached the problem from completely different angles.

"So long as Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah control the destinies of the All-India Congress Party and the Moslem League," the Times added, "we doubt if there can be a settlement."

### Kelly Wants to Light Up Every Bit of Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—There will be less crime in Chicago with more light, says Mayor Edward J. Kelly, and he says "we want to light up every corner in Chicago."

Mr. Kelly's comment came as the City Council approved by unanimous vote an ordinance authorizing issuance of $3,000,000 in bonds for new street lights. It will be submitted to the voters at the Nov. 7 general election.


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# Churchill Cites Rapid Change in Face of War in European Theater

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Following are textual high lights of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today in the House of Commons:

Little more than seven weeks have passed since we rose for the summer recess, but this short period has completely changed the face of the war in Europe. . . .

What a transformation meets our eyes! Not only Paris but practically the whole of France has been liberated, as if by enchantment. Belgium has been rescued. Part of Holland is already free. The foul enemy who for four years inflicted his cruelties and oppression upon those countries has fled, leaving perhaps 400,000 in killed and wounded and leaving in our hands nearly half a million prisoners.

Besides these, there may well be 200,000 of them in the coastal fortresses of Holland whose destruction or capture may now be deemed highly probable. . . .

**Decisive Battle**

Conducted under the supreme command of General Eisenhower, all these operations have taken place and all were the fruit of the world-famous Battle of Normandy, the greatest and most decisive battle of the entire war. Never has the exploitation of victory been carried to higher perfection.

The chaos and destruction wrought by the Allied air forces behind the battle front has been indescribable in narrative and a factor of the utmost potency in the actual struggle. It . . . reduces to petty dimensions all that our own army had to suffer from the German air force in 1940.

Nevertheless, when we reflect upon the tremendous fire power of modern weapons and the opportunities which they give for defensive and delaying action we must feel astounded at the extraordinary speed with which the Allied armies have advanced. The vast and brilliant encircling movements of the American armies will ever be a model of the military art and an example of the propriety of running risks, not only in the fighting, because most of the armies are ready to do it, but even more on the "Q" side or, as the Americans put it, the logistic side. . . .

**Tribute to Airtroops**

By the largest air-borne operation ever yet conceived or executed a further all-important forward bound in the north has been achieved. Here I must pay tribute which the House will consider due, to the superb feat of arms performed by our 1st Air-borne Division . . . .

This glorious and fruitful operation will take a lasting place in our military annals and will in succeeding generations inspire our youth with the highest ideals of duty and daring. The cost has been heavy . . . but for those who mourn there is at least the consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded nor was it given without result.

The delay caused to the enemy's advance upon Nijmegen enabled the British Second Army to secure intact the vitally important bridges and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine at Nijmegen. "Not in vain" may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell. . . .

(The Riviera landings) led with inconceivable rapidity to the capture of Toulon and Marseille. . . . When I had the opportunity on Aug. 15 of watching—alas, from very far—the landing at St. Tropez it would have seemed audacious to have hoped for such swift and important results.

**Ahead of Schedule**

We have, however, under the spell of victories in the north, gained a superabundance in less than half the time prescribed and expected in the plans which were made before hand. . . .

The largest mass of all the troops on the Italian front comes, of course, from the United Kingdom . . . half the divisions of the whole front were from that island . . . it seems to me indeed appropriate that a special Jewish unit of that race which has suffered indescribable torment from the Nazis should be represented as a distinct formation among the forces gathered for their final overthrow. I have no doubt that they will not only take part in the struggle but also in the occupation that will follow.

**Tribute to U. S. Armies**

I am now going to give a few facts and figures about the operations in Europe . . . the speed with which the mighty British and American armies in France were built up is almost incredible. In the first 24 hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition.

By the 20th day a million men were ashore. There are now between two and three million men in France. . . .

I must pay my tribute to the United States armies not only in their valiant and ruthless battleworthy qualities, but also in the skill of their commanders and the excellence of their supply arrangements. When one remembers that the United States four or five years ago was a peace-loving power without any great body of troops or munitions maintained, and with only a very small regular army to draw their commanders from, the American achievement is truly amazing.

These soldiers like our own from Great Britain — who have been even longer under arms — are capable of being placed immediately on landing in the battle line and have proved themselves more than a match for the so-called veteran troops of Germany who, though fighting desperately, are showing themselves decidedly the worse for wear. When I think of the measureless output of ships and munitions and supplies of all kinds with which the United States has equipped herself and has sustained all fighting allies in generous measure and of the mighty war she is conducting with the troops of our Australian and New Zealand dominions over the spaces of the Pacific Ocean, this House may, indeed, salute our sister nation as being at the highest pinnacle of her power and fame.

**Worthy Contribution**

I am very glad to say that we also have been able to make a worthy contribution. . . . After 120 days of fighting we still bear in cross-Channel troops a proportion of two to three in personnel and of four to five and a half in fighting divisions in France. . . .

The casualties have followed very closely the proportion of numbers. In fact, these troops fight so well that the casualties almost exactly follow the numbers engaged. We have, I regret to say, lost upwards of 90,000 men killed, wounded and missing and the U. S., including General Patch's (Seventh) Army, over 145,000. Such is the price in blood paid by the English-speaking democracies for the actual liberation of the soil of France.

The terms in which Marshal Stalin recently, in conversation, has referred to our campaigns in the West have been of such a generous and admiring character that I felt, in my turn, bound to point out that Russia is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the West, and has through long years, at enormous losses, borne the brunt of the struggle on land. . . .

**Burma Campaign**

I was somewhat concerned to observe from my reading of the American press, in which I indulged during my stay on the other side, that widespread misconceptions exist in the public mind, so far as it is reflected by the newspapers, about the skill of our efforts in Burma. . . . I must therefore set matters in their true light.

It is well known that the United States have been increasingly engaged in establishing an air route to China capable of carrying immense supplies. . . . Certainly no more prodigious example of strength, science and organization in this class of work has ever been seen or dreamt of.

Along the eastern frontiers of India stands the Fourteenth British Imperial Army. . . . This Army, under Admiral Mountbatten, amounting to between a quarter of a million and 300,000 men . . . has, by its aggressive operations, guarded the base of the American air line to China and has protected India against the horrors of a Japanese invasion.

The 10 Japanese divisions which were launched against us with the object of invading India and cutting the air line have been repulsed and largely shattered an the result of the bloody and costly campaign which is still being continued in spite of the monsoon season. . . .

In the first six months only of this year the Fourteenth British Imperial Army sustained no fewer than 237,000 cases of sickness which had to be evacuated to the rear over the long and difficult communications and tended in hospital. . . . In addition to this, we have suffered over 40,000 battle casualties in the first six months. . . .

The campaign of Admiral Mountbatten on the Burma frontier constitutes—and this is a startling fact—the largest and most important ground fighting that has yet taken place against the armies of Japan . . . and has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese—and the capture of several hundred prisoners. . . .

I can assure the House that the war against the Japanese—and other diseases of the jungle—will be pressed forward with the utmost energy. . . .

**Napoleon and Hitler**

I always hate comparing Napoleon with Hitler as it seems an insult to the great emperor and warrior to connect him in any way with a squalid caucus-boss and butcher, but there is one respect in which I must draw a parallel. Both these men were tempermentally unable to give up the tiniest scrap of any territory to which the high-water mark of their hectic fortunes had carried them.

Such a vast frittering away and dispersal of forces has never been seen and is of course the prime cause of the impending ruin of Germany. When Herr Hitler escaped his bomb on July 20 he described his survival as providential. I think from a purely military point of view we can agree with him.

Certainly it would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing phases of the struggle of that form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so notably contributed to our victory.

I deprecate very much people being carried away into premature expectations of an immediate cessation of the fighting. It is very hard not to be when each day the papers are rightly filled with news of captures of important places and of advances of the army. But there is still a great deal to do in a military sense.

Unless organized German resistance collapses in the near future enormous additional U. S. forces will be brought to bear in the final struggle.

**Mop-up After War Ends**

I shall certainly not hazard a guess—it could be no more than a guess—as to when the end will come. Many persons of the highest technical attainments, knowledge and responsibility have good hopes that it will all be over by the end of 1944.

On the other hand, no one—certainly not I—can guarantee that several months of 1945 may not be required. There is also the possibility that, after organized resistance of the German State and Army is completely broken, fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom.

It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German state has come to an end and that a period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun.

No one can foresee what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take.

For us the important decision will be to choose the moment when substantial forces can be withdrawn from Europe to intensify the war against Japan. We do not certainly consider that the declared date of the ending of the war against Germany must necessarily be postponed until the last desperado has been tracked down in his last lair.

**Agreement at Quebec**

Complete agreement on every point was reached at Quebec by the combined chiefs of staff. The men who met together at Quebec knew each other well. When you have lived through all these things you do not have to turn up musty files to see what happened on particular occasions.

Obviously our discussions were concerned with the successful winding up of the war in Europe by bringing about the unconditional surrender of Germany at the earliest moment and also with the new phase of the war against Japan which will dominate all minds and command all our resources from the moment that the German war is ended.

On behalf of the British Government, nearly two years ago I assured the President that Great Britain would pursue the war against Japan with all her strength and resources to the very end. And as I explained to the Congress when I last addressed them, we have losses to repair and injuries to repay on the Japanese account at least equal to if not greater than those suffered by the United States.

Our perseverance in this quarrel is not to be doubted. I offered some time ago to embody this undertaking in a definite treaty, but the President made the courteous reply that the British word was good enough. That word we shall certainly make good.

**Fleet Offer Accepted**

Accordingly, we offered to the United States the fine, modern British Fleet and we asked that it should be employed in the major operations against Japan. This offer was at once cordially accepted.

A large portion of this fleet is already gathered in the India Ocean. For a year past our modern battleships have been undergoing a further measure of modernization and tropicalization to meet the rapid wartime changes in technical apparatus.

We have already, nine months ago, begun the creation of an immense fleet train comprising many vessels large and medium especially fitted as repair ships, recreational ships for personnel, munition and provision ships and many modern variants in order that our fleet may have a degree of mobility which, for several months together, will make them largely independent of the main shore bases.

A substantial portion of these vessels which we shall use for this purpose we have been building in Canada.

Thus we hope to place in the Pacific a fleet capable in itself of fighting a general action with the Japanese navy and which, added to the far greater United States naval power, should give a naval command of all these vast ocean spaces and seas of the most complete and decisive character.

## Churchill Discloses Grim Figures on War

*By the Associated Press*

London, Sept. 28

Statistics disclosed by Prime Minister Churchill before Commons today:

400,000 Germans killed or wounded in Western Europe.

Nearly 500,000 Germans captured.

Perhaps 200,000 facing "highly probable" capture or destruction in Holland.

145,000 American casualties in North and South France.

90,000 British casualties.

250,000 troops landed in France within 24 hours on D-Day, June 6.

1,000,000 men in France by June 26.

2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Allied troops now in France.

Americans now outnumber British troops in France by a ratio of three to two and there are five and a half U. S. fighting divisions in France to four British divisions.

## High Lights of Churchill Speech

*Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor*

Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons today was rich in descriptive phrase and colorful invective. Here are a few of his more pointed utterances:

"It would be most unfortunate if the Allies were to be deprived in the closing hours of the struggle of the form of warlike genius by which Corporal Schickelgruber has so nobly contributed to our victory."

"A squalid caucus-boss and butcher" (referring to Hitler).

"I can assure the House that the war against the Japanese and other diseases of the jungle will be pressed forward with the utmost urgency."

"The vast and brilliant encircling movements of the American armies will be a model of the military art and an example of the propriety of running risks."

"'Not in vain' may be the pride of those who survived and the epitaph of those who fell" (referring to the British First Air-Borne Division in Holland).

## Churchill Won't Promise Victory in '44

*Continued from Page 1*

hem, which, by the very nature of its incidental drama, has stirred this nation so deeply—more deeply, perhaps, than any war development since Dunkerque and in rather the same way as Dunkerque, especially now that the remnants of the airborne division have been withdrawn with the loss of two thirds of its gallant personnel.

Mr. Churchill made no visible attempt to quench the emotional stirrings of Britain over the Arnhem losses. He sought only to show why it was worth it—why it was both a glorious and fruitful operation which will take a lasting place in military annals.

"The cost has been heavy," Mr. Churchill said. "Casualties in a single division have been grievous, and for those who mourn there is consolation that the sacrifice was not needlessly demanded or given without result.

**Vital Aid to Allies**

"The delay caused to the enemy," the Prime Minister stressed, "enabled British and their American comrades in two other airborne divisions to secure intact vitally important bridges and to form a strong bridgehead over the main stream of the Rhine."

More important still, Mr. Churchill, fresh from his talks with President Roosevelt, focused the eyes of Parliament on the whole canvas of the Allies' vast world-wide military operations. He stressed the transformation in Europe since he previously spoke to the House of Commons little more than seven weeks ago when the Anglo-American armies still were bottled up in the Normandy beachhead.

In those few short weeks, said Mr. Churchill, "practically the whole of France has been liberated as if by enchantment."

**New Figures on D-Day**

In support of his claim that this Allied feat of organization and efficiency should excite the wonder of all military students, Mr. Churchill gave new figures for D-Day and afterward:

"In the first 24 hours more than 250,000 men were landed in the teeth of violent opposition. By the twentieth day, 1,000,000 men were ashore and there are now in France between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men. But the actual number of soldiers was only part of the problem of transportation.

"Enormous masses of armor of the highest quality and character gave them extraordinary offensive power and mobility."

**How Burden Is Divided**

Mr. Churchill sought to counter any differences between Britain and the United States as to who is bearing the greater war burden when he gave the following assessment:

At the outset of the invasion, British and American forces were equal. Now after 120 days' fighting in northern Europe, Britain maintains a proportion of two to every three Americans in personnel and of four to 5½ in fighting divisions. Casualties have followed very closely the proportion of numbers, with American killed, wounded, and missing at 145,000 and British at 90,000.

But the Prime Minister told the House of Commons that more and more Americans were streaming over to Europe and that unless the war against Germany ended quickly, the proportion of Americans in the field would increase.

**Russia's Feat Cited**

Mr. Churchill reminded the House of Commons, as he has always done in the past, that no matter how glorious the latest feats of Allied arms, the fact remains that "Russia is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than face the Allies in the West and has through long years and enormous loss borne the brunt of the struggle on land."

Mr. Churchill said he was concerned to observe in sections of the American press widespread misconceptions about the scale of the British effort in the Burma campaign. The Army, under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, he disclosed, numbers between 250,000 and 300,000; and 60,000 Japanese have been slain. He added, amid grim exclamations from members of Parliament, that several hundred prisoners also have been captured.

The costliness of the campaign was illustrated by 237,000 cases of sickness which were evacuated to the rear in the first six months, in addition to 40,000 battle casualties. And preparations are being made to meet a renewal of the Japanese offensive as soon as the monsoon ends. The fullest engagement of the Japanese is of utmost importance in the process of wearing them down, Mr. Churchill added.

Mr. Churchill admitted the Chinese had suffered serious loss of airfields which the Americans sorely needed. But on the credit side, a large part of the British Fleet now is in the Indian Ocean already equipped for the Pacific war.

Mr. Churchill disclosed he had offered to embody in a definite treaty Britain's undertaking to play a maximum part in the war against Japan. But President Roosevelt "made the courteous reply that Britain's word was good enough."

The House of Commons cheered Mr. Churchill's announcement. "That word we shall certainly make good."

The scale of Britain's effort will be limited only by available shipping, the Prime Minister said.

The end of the U-boat war, when it comes, will allow us to go out of convoy in the Western Hemisphere, he said.

Huge distances, tropical conditions, and other physical factors, together with the desperate resistance of the enemy, make the war against Japan an enterprise of the first magnitude.

## Nazis Foiled Air-Borne Army By Cutting Supply Corridor

*Continued from Page 1*

the drive through Holland at headquarters, one finds:

If powerful German forces had not been busily occupied by the courageous British at Arnhem, the great bridge at Nijmegen, one of the biggest prizes in Holland, might not have been captured.

If air-borne troops had not clung tenaciously to the Arnhem bridge over the Neder Rhine for several previous days, the Germans in the north would have had a direct road for rushing troops southward to oppose the Allied thrust at Nijmegen.

Quite possibly British ground forces, instead of being firmly established on the south bank of the Neder Rhine today, might still be struggling to maintain bridgeheads on the Escaut Canal.

**Allied Force Strong**

Instead, SHAEF reports indicate the Allies are on the south bank at Arnhem in possibly sufficient strength to deprive the Germans the use of the bridge.

What is important is that the Allied hold on southeastern Holland is being steadily consolidated. The Allies are maintaining a firm front from Eindhoven to Antwerp, including a good bridgehead at the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal.

They are widening and strengthening that hard-fought corridor and pushing ever closer to Germany's border, so the Germans are beginning to destroy bridges.

The allied plan for the capture of the bridges at Grave, Nijmegen, and Arnhem was a masterpiece of daring. By these air-borne landings, it also was hoped to jar loose the big German garrison in Western Holland, estimated at 120,000 men, and finally accelerate the allied stride through Holland.

When the present situation is viewed on a map, Marshal Montgomery's estimate of 80 to 85 per cent successful is somewhat more understandable.

Demands made on the infantry and armor were tremendous, since they had to advance 80 miles along a single highway with the enemy on either side. While racing north, they had to keep lengthening the slender corridor pried open for the flow of supplies. The whole move required greatest determination and leadership.


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# Economics Vital Factor to Basic Welfare of France

*Continued from Page 1*

French cities, either directly, as in the case of Paris where very considerable quantities have been made available to the capital, or indirectly in other cases by sacrificing a part of transportation and fuel badly needed by the armies at the front in order to increase food supplies in the towns.

As far as the quantity of food is concerned, the situation can be described as tight, even as serious in some cases, but no longer as really grave on any liberated sections of French territory.

**Price of Food**

The price of food is another matter. It is true that some of the more exaggerated prices of food in the "black market" have diminished. Butter, for instance, is no longer $20 a pound. It is only $10 or $12, but what matters is that the prices of food for the people who can't afford to patronize the "black market" are still far out of line with the pay they receive.

The same is true of all other prices.

**Prices Are High**

Prices of luxury goods in the tourist center of Paris, in the smart shops in Rue la Paix and Fauborg St. Honore are exhorbitant. Nearly all prices of luxury clothes, shoes, dresses, bags, and hats are five to 10 times what they were before the war and at that most of the materials are inferior substitutes.

That is not what matters however.

What matters is that in the little neighborhood shops where the wife of a Government employee clerk goes to buy material to make a dress or hat or clothes for the children, prices are three or four times the prewar level.

**Minor Wage Increases**

Wages on the contrary have increased very little. In practice wages of most of the industrial workers in the factories, workshops, and mines have increased 50 to 100 per cent since the beginning of the war, mostly through family allowances, and canteen meals. But salaries of the enormous class of white collar workers, and clerical secretarial workers have hardly increased at all—perhaps 30 or 40 per cent in the most fortunate cases.

The result is a tragic gap between the income of the masses of people of France and the cost of living, which even on the Government's conservative estimates has gone up about 300 per cent since the beginning of the war.

**Typical Cases**

Take a typical case.

A stage hand at the Paris Opera still gets only 3,000 francs a month. That is only about $60 a month; but the purchasing power of those 3,000 francs is not anything like as great as $60 in the United States or £20 in Britain.

Even a musician in the orchestra of the Paris Opera, reputedly one of the best orchestras in Europe, gets only 5,000 francs per month, about $100.

These are not exceptional cases. They are typical of salaries and wages being paid to the vast majority of people in France today. It is officially estimated that the average monthly wage in France is in the neighborhood of 4,000 francs.

With prices as they are, the result is a situation that cannot continue. The Government realizes this. It has announced its intention of raising wages 30 to 40 per cent.

**Transportation Needed**

Apart from the fact that this will be completely inadequate, so far it is no more than a pious wish made dependent on the resumption of something like full-scale industrial activity.

At the present most industries are just barely able to provide part-time work and many are closed down altogether for lack of raw materials and fuel or electricity.

Here again the main need is transportation. A big industrialist of the Lille region said to me today: "Most of all we need trucks and the railways. If we can get goods moving again inside France, we can put nearly all our people back to work, even without imports."

But of course trucks mean gasoline and oil and that means imports. The hard fact is that as long as hostilities in Europe last, the problem of transportation in France is likely to be acute. That means unemployment and economic hardship.

**To Reduce Prices**

Meantime the Government has announced it intends to reduce prices even if by means of extensive subsidies especially for stable foods. But here we gain little, for nothing been done so far and though some food prices are fixed, as in England, it is seldom one can buy an article at the official price.

The "black market" habit is still almost irresistibly strong in the French people not only in Paris but elsewhere. During the occupation there was perhaps some justification for the "black market." Now however, it is a grave social evil.

There are hundreds and probably a few thousand people in Paris and the larger provincial cities who eat like Americans in the Waldorf-Astoria in New York at every meal because they have unlimited quantities of francs and get whatever they want at the "black market."

**Effect Is Serious**

This is beginning to have a serious effect on that portion of the population who are barely able to buy enough to live on, literally, with the pay they earn—or often are not able to earn if the factories shut down.

The French are a patient people, contrary to their reputation. But there comes a time when their patience gives out and they explode.

This is particularly likely to happen if they get the impression that the rulers are not getting on with the job of solving their problems.

The Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle is doing something, but the opinion is beginning to spread that it isn't getting on fast enough.

This is a serious sign.

# Three Allied Powers Agree On Postwar Security Plans

*Continued from Page 1*

contend that the Russian interpretation might prevent any action being taken against a council member, while Russia says that the other plan is unjust in that it would prevent a council member, if attacked, from participating in the council's deliberations merely because it was a party to the affair.

**Tentative Agreement**

It is reported that a tentative agreement has been worked out whereby any one of the "Big Four" would have power to veto sanctions against an aggressor. The result of this would seem to be that while sanctions would be impossible against one of the "Big Four" they could be invoked against any other nation, if a unanimous vote of the "Big Four" and a majority vote of the rest of the council agreed.

The result of such a compromise would be perfectly clear; it would set the "big four" above the laws which apply to the other nations and would free them from one of the restraints which, it has been hoped, would prevent the recurrence of war.

It must be admitted, on the other hand, that persons in position to judge have never held out much hope for an international agreement which would permit the penalizing of any of the "big four."

These persons contend that the most to be expected was that the "big four" would agree that universal peace was to their best advantage and that, therefore, they would prevent any other nation from breaking it.

It is possible that the British and Russian Governments have sent their delegations final instructions and today's closing session may enable them to remove the 10 per cent disagreement which President Roosevelt admitted remained.

Secretary Stettinius announced that the American-British-Chinese phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conferences would probably start Friday afternoon and that they would follow the same pattern as those with Russia. That would mean public statements by the head of each delegation and then closed sessions until final agreement is reached.

## French Execute Niece of Minister

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Ministry of the Interior yesterday confirmed a report from Lyon that Maud Champetier de Ribes, niece of Auguste Champetier de Ribes, former Minister of Pensions under Premier Poincaré, was executed after a court-martial convicted her of aiding the Germans.

Reputed to be a close associate of the Lyon chief of Joseph Darnand's hated Milice (French Gestapo), she was said to have presided at Milice meetings at which patriots were named for execution.

M. Champetier de Ribes himself was interned by the Vichy Government and deported by the Germans.

## Guilty of Treason

IRUN, Spain, Sept. 28 (AP)—A French military court at Limoges sentenced 74 Frenchmen to execution for high treason during sessions from Aug. 24 to Sept. 15.

Twenty persons were sent to jail for terms ranging from one month to life and 108 who had been arrested were released. The French press gave no details of the trials.

## Appeals Court Denies Rehearing for Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday denied a rehearing to Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader under order of deportation to Australia who seeks to remain in this country by habeas corpus proceedings.

Yesterday's action clears the way for Mr. Bridges' attorneys to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Last June 26, the Circuit Court here affirmed the decision of a Federal District Court denying the labor leader's petition for a habeas corpus writ, after he was ordered deported by Attorney General Francis Biddle. Mr. Biddle held he was a member of the Communist Party which teaches "violent overthrow of the United States Government." Mr. Bridges denies he is or has been a Communist.

Mr. Bridges is at liberty on $3,000 bail.

## *Defenders of Philippines Honored by Stamp Sale*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Philippines Budget and Finance Commissioner Ismael Mathay yesterday purchased the first stamps of an issue commemorating the defense of the Philippines by Filipino and American armed forces during the Japanese attack of 1941-42.

A sheet of 50 of the purple three-cent stamps, picturing the fortress island of Corregidor which fell May 6, 1942, were sold to Mr. Mathay, representing Philippines President Sergio Osmena. The sale was made by Vincent C. Burke, Washington postmaster. The 50,000,000-unit issue goes on sale throughout the nation today.

## Brig. Gen. E. W. Searby Killed in Action in France

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 28 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Searby was killed in France Sept. 14, the War Department has informed his wife who resides here.

He was attached to the staff of the late Gen. Lesley J. McNair in Washington until last May, when he was ordered overseas.

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# Youthful Romanian Rule Plunges Into Reform Plans

By Derek Patmore
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BUCHAREST, Romania, Sept. 28—Bucharest is still stunned by the rapidity of events since young King Mihai decided to arrest Marshal Ion Antonescu and destroy the entire Fascist regime on Aug. 23.

Since then the Romanians have had Nazis vengeance raids which did more damage to the capital than all the Allied bombings and finally they have witnessed temporary military occupation by Soviet troops.

Naturally all these happenings have confused the Romanians and when I arrived here by special Romanian plane from Istanbul, Turkey, I found a city anxious and full of the wildest rumors. There is no doubt, however, that the Romanians are rejoicing at their new-found freedom after four years of Nazi and Fascist oppression and they welcomed the Red Army as liberators despite the fact that the entry of Russian troops has meant many restrictions and great sacrifices.

**Russians in a Hurry**

The Russians when they entered Bucharest were in a hurry to pursue the Germans and they requisitioned everything they needed—foodstuffs, cars, and houses—and at first this caused surprise. But today the Romanians are realizing that the Russians mean to leave them free and the atmosphere has calmed down.

Indeed, walking the streets of the capital one sees Red Army soldiers fraternizing with Romanian girls and peasants and undoubtedly the Russians have now received orders to treat the population in the friendliest manner. Many Russian military restrictions are already being relaxed.

After the coup d'etat which overthrew Antonescu, King Mihai left the capital for a hidden destination and only returned to Bucharest recently. His return has had a reassuring effect on the Romanians and the fact that he gave a luncheon to all the Russian generals in the Palace has calmed the people who heard the wildest rumors regarding Russian intentions toward this country.

**Nazi Propaganda**

For four years Romanians have been fed on Dr. Joseph Goebbels anti-Russian propaganda and the sudden appearance of the Red Army in the country at first filled them with panic, but now that the Romanians are seeing that the Russians are friendly after all, these fears are fast disappearing.

There is an American air force mission here and its presence has greatly encouraged public morale. There is no doubt but that the arrival of the first of the Americans and British here after four years of absence has made the Romanians realize that four years of oppression are at last over. The capital with a free press and democratic parties, has plunged into an orgy of plans for the future which may be somewhat premature in view of the present circumstances.

Dinu Bratianus, national liberal group, have announced their intention of joining the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Socialist Party announced they want to adopt a Beveridge plan for Romania. Indeed, led by a young King, the country is eager for reform and an end of Fascist tendencies introduced by Antonescu.

The Jews have been freed and anti-Jewish laws are being abolished. Informed circles here think the Russians will be agreeable to the American suggestion that Americans take over the Ploesti oil fields on a concession basis and in return America will guarantee to pay a major part of the indemnity Romania must pay Russia for damage caused by the Romanian campaign in Russia.

It is also thought Great Britain and the Dominions will subscribe to the rest of Romania's indemnity in return for other economic concessions here and it is further stated that Moscow only wants a friendly pro-Russian government here and the Russians are willing to allow Britain and America to exploit the great natural economic resources in Romania.

After four years of absence I found Romania greatly changed. The streets of Bucharest are dusty and shabby after Allied and German bombardments and undoubtedly the nation is exhausted by war, but there is a new vitality among the youth and the young King has become a symbol of this new spirit in Romania.

**Revolution of Youth**

The coup d'etat on Aug. 23 was a revolution of youth and the King was helped by his young friends and collaborators. Principal among these is Baron Iopel Mochony Stircea, now Marshal of the Palace and one of the King's most intimate friends and advisers.

Baron Stircea told me that the revolt against Antonescu was started two years ago and that if Marshal Antonescu had not been so stupid and for Hitler, Romania would have broken with Germany a year ago. The new Foreign Minister Buzesti also was one of King Mihai's closest collaborators.

**Has Long Way to Go**

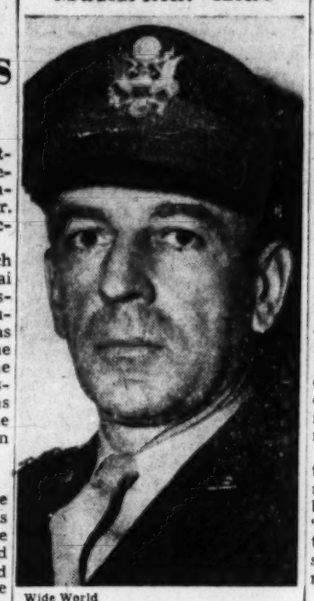
Guiding this secret revolution was the grand old man of Romanian politics, Julia Maniu, President of the National Peasant Party and still the most popular man in the country.

Mr. Maniu and his collaborator, the veteran Dinu Bratianu, head of the National Liberal Party, kept in constant touch with the King and his advisers and they had remained openly anti-German during the Antonescu regime.

It was this combination of youthful vigor and experienced politicians which brought about the latest Romanian revolution.

But Romania has a long way to go and it needs the help of Russia, the United States and Great Britain. There may be problems and difficulties ahead, but Romanians are full of vigor and the country is rich in resources.

## *MacArthur Aide*



Wide World

**Lieut. Gen. R. K. Sutherland**

General Sutherland joined Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines in 1938, became his Chief of Staff when Dwight D. Eisenhower moved out in 1939, went through the Philippines campaign until he was ordered to leave with General MacArthur and a few other officers, and now looks forward to the fight to retake the islands. He has no doubt about the outcome of that campaign, but expects it to be a hard one.

## Increase in Gas Urged For Drivers With A Cards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Asserting that vast stocks of surplus gasoline are accumulating in this country, Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, called Sept. 26 for doubled allotments to "A" card holders.

In a letter to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, the Petroleum Administrator; Chester Bowles, Price Administrator and J. Monroe Johnson, Defense Transportation Director, Senator Reed said "A" card holders getting less than two gallons a week should have priority on the surplus.

# Neutrals Told Not to Harbor Axis Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull disclosed today that neutral nations had been warned they would lose American friendship "for years to come" should they give sanctuary to Hitler or other Axis leaders after the war.

Governments of neutral or former neutral status, notably Sweden, Turkey, Switzerland, and Spain, either have given assurances that they will not permit Axis nationals to flee into their borders or that they are fully aware of the problems such action might provoke.

"No indication has yet been received of the views of certain other governments," Mr. Hull said in a statement released at his news conference.

"The Department is continuing to impress upon those governments whose policy has not yet been clearly stated," it continued, "the importance it attaches to the taking of adequate measures to insure that Axis war criminals do not find asylum in their countries."

**Soviet Statement**

A few hours before the Secretary spoke the Soviet Embassy here sponsored publication of a statement that Russia's participation in the settlement of this war would provide the "best guarantee" that Hitler would not escape punishment after this war as Kaiser Wilhelm did after the last.

Mr. Hull himself brought up the question raised frequently at previous news conferences as to whether Hitler actually is on the list of war criminals already drawn up by a special Allied commission in London.

Any suggestion, Mr. Hull said, that Hitler or any other Axis leader has been or is about to be overlooked is answered by the year-old declaration of Moscow providing that (1) war criminals guilty of specific actions against people shall be returned to the scene of those actions for trial and (2) "those accused of more general crimes against nations or civilization itself shall be punished by joint action of the Allies."

**Detailed Resume**

In his statement on neutral asylum, Mr. Hull gave the most detailed resume of what this country has done to prevent Hitler and others from hiding out since President Roosevelt issued a statement on the subject in July, 1943, urging neutrals not to provide sanctuary.

The neutrals were told, Mr. Hull reported, that it was the intention of the United States that "the successful close of the war would include provision for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals."

Summarizing results thus far, Mr. Hull reported on these countries:

Sweden: The Government announced Sept. 5 that frontiers would be closed to persons who, in Mr. Hull's words, "by their actions had defied the conscience of the civilized world or betrayed their own countries." Any who do slip through, Sweden said, will be promptly deported.

Turkey: The Government announced Sept. 8 that frontiers had been closed to all Axis nationals. In view of Turkey's break with Germany no recent representations were made to Ankara.

**Swiss Stand**

Switzerland: The Government has indicated that it is "fully alive to the problems which would arise should Axis leaders find asylum in Switzerland."

Spain: Ambassador Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas has made a public statement here denying, in Mr. Hull's words, "any basis for supposition that Axis leaders might find refuge in Spanish territory."

This leaves principally Argentina and Portugal to be heard from. Portugal is regarded as highly co-operative with the United Nations, but Mr. Hull has assailed Argentina as the headquarters of Fascism in this hemisphere.

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# Braves' Bosses Now Looking Ahead to 1945—Golf Stars Draw 1,509 for Charity

## Wealthy Owners Are Ready To Write Checks for Talent

By Ed Rumill
*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Although not many Boston fans realize it because of the quiet manner in which it is being accomplished, the Braves are currently working overtime to bring a winning ball club to victory-starved Allston. The wealthy and eager contractor owners wait impatiently with checkbook in hand while President Bob Quinn combs the minor leagues for new talent.

Of course, it is by now apparent that the Braves this year can finish no higher than sixth in the National League, if, indeed, they are able to cling to that spot during their approaching series with the fourth-place Chicago Cubs.

**Looking Ahead**

But Bob Quinn and the men behind him, like all progressive big league magnates, are looking beyond the end of their noses. They already are shaping a new infield for 1945. It may not be a peacetime infield, because such things are not to be found during a world war. But the gentlemen at Allston promise their supporters that it will be the best an ever-ready checkbook can get.

Yesterday, as the Braves took the series final from the Pirates, 4-3, a couple of boys who are certain to be heard from in '45 watched from the dugout. They are Dick Culler and Tommy Nelson, purchased out of the American Association.

Culler played a few games here before injuring his leg and was not exactly a sensation. But the little fellow already had played over 160 games when he reported here; and when teamed with Nelson, who will not play here because of a bad hand, the Hub will see a couple of boys who can really handle the ball around second base.

**Coleman Likes York**

Another recent arrival is Tony York, third baseman bought out of the Chicago Cub organization. Little is known of York at this writing, but Bob Coleman has seen him and likes him.

Thus, if the Braves can locate a first baseman somewhere in the minors before next April, they could start '45 with an entirely new infield. That it would be a better infield remains to be seen. But at least you have to give Bob Quinn and his associates an A for effort. And of course their search goes beyond the inner defense. In fact, they are ready to buy any ball player, regardless of cost or experience, who they think will help them next year. It has been some time since Bob Quinn had such backing in baseball.

If fans will be patient until this war ends and the player situation gets back to normal, the Braves will give them something to cheer about. No doubt about that.

* * *

**Briefs . . .** The Pirates probably will finish second, but their cushion on the Reds this morning was only two games . . . The Braves almost lost a four-run lead yesterday . . . The Pirates had two runs across in the ninth, the tying run on second base and the tie-breaker on first . . . But when Elliott singled sharply to left field, Butch Nieman cut down the tying run at the plate with a fine throw, ending the game . . . That left the locals three contests to the rear of fifth-place New York.

* * *

With only four games to go, the Braves can hardly expect to move up a notch . . . That Red Sox victory over the Browns yesterday, 4-1, was their first in the last 11 starts . . . The Browns had won seven straight games and the setback knocked them out of a first-place tie . . . It still looks like the Tigers, probably by a couple of games . . . The Braves open their final series with the Cubs tomorrow . . . There is another single Saturday and two on Sunday . . . Tommy Holmes, at .305, is winning his race to finish among the .300 hitters.

## Army and Navy Are Strongest Eastern Teams

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—It's the Army and Navy forever—or at least until Dec. 2 when they meet—in the eastern football picture this year.

The two service schools, with swollen student bodies instead of the shrunken manpower situation that prevailed at the other colleges, not only dominate their own area, but also are strong contenders for the Nos. 1 and 2 spots nationally.

Navy already was the foremost candidate to replace Notre Dame, last year's mythical champion, at the head of the list when the Academy rules were changed to conform with the N. C. A. A.'s wartime four-year eligibility clause. That gave the Middies six stars of previous years and brought their line on a par with their talent-laden backfield.

**Without Veteran Line**

Army, also well equipped with backs, started its practice season without a veteran line, but with enough candidates for the forward wall to have pleased any coach.

In the Ivy League, Cornell and Yale appear to be the best. Each eleven boasts a spectacular end, the Elis claiming their Paul Walker to be even greater than Larry Kelley. The Big Red has Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the famed Negro actor-singer and one-time Rutgers football great.

Pennsylvania, with its all-freshman backfield, and Dartmouth bring up the second tier in the circuit. Columbia, where line prospects are fair but backfield candidates average less than 150 pounds each, should show improvement over last season's dismal campaign.

**Four Return to Sport**

New York University, Syracuse, Connecticut, and Norwich return to the sport after absences brought on by war conditions, but none is expected to plow its way among the eastern leaders.

Harvard and Boston College, which did well with informal teams last year, continued that way this year and saw the idea copied by Princeton.

The Coast Guard Academy, least known of the nation's service schools, ranks tops among the smaller colleges in the area, and its eleven looms as a fit test for Yale, Army, Holy Cross, Brown, and Dartmouth on its ambitious schedule.

## Navy Nine Wins Service Crown

HONOLULU, Sept. 28 (AP) — Navy's team of former big leaguers held the "servicemen's world baseball championship" today.

The Sailors swept four games from the Army, but the balance of the seven-game series will be played so more fans may see the major leaguers in action. The fifth game will be played today and the others Saturday and Sunday.

The Navy won the mythical title yesterday by pounding four Army pitchers for 11 hits and a 10-5 victory. Sailor Johnny Mize hit a two-run homer in the first.

## Colonels to Play In Junior Series

ST. PAUL, Sept. 28 (AP)—Louisville, which finished third at the end of the regular season, will represent the American Association in the Junior World Series.

The Colonels won the right to uphold the honor of their league against an International League team by scoring their fourth consecutive victory, 3 to 2, over St. Paul here yesterday.

While Louisville was clinching the association play-off title, Newark and Baltimore opened the International League play-off series which will determine the Colonels' opponent in the Junior Series. Baltimore won, 14 to 3.

### Redskins Release Three

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Washington Redskins today released a pair of halfbacks and one lineman, bringing the squad roster of the eastern pro-champions down to 28 players.

President George P. Marshall turned loose Halfbacks Bill Dwyer, of New Mexico, and Enas Munez, of Havana, Cuba, and Joe D'Orizio, of Ithaca, N. Y., a guard.

### Boston Batting

**Braves**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holmes | .305 | Wietelmann | .237 |
| Kluttz | .281 | Etchison | .216 |
| Masi | .277 | Workman | .210 |
| Nieman | .264 | Drews | .203 |
| Wright | .261 | Hofferth | .202 |
| Phillips | .256 | Culler | .080 |
| Geraghty | .250 | Poland | .053 |

**Red Sox**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Johnson | .328 | Newsome | .244 |
| Doerr | .325 | Cronin | .242 |
| Fox | .315 | Culberson | .242 |
| Finney | .287 | Parnee | .236 |
| Tabor | .285 | Lake | .200 |
| Metkovich | .278 | Lazor | .118 |
| Bucher | .270 | | |
| McBride | .246 | | |

### Boston Pitching

**Braves**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hutchings | 9 | 7 | Barrett | 9 | 15 |
| Andrews | 14 | 15 | Javery | 9 | 19 |
| Rich | 1 | 1 | Hutchings | 1 | 4 |
| Tobin | 17 | 19 | Cardoni | 0 | 6 |

**Red Sox**

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryba | 12 | 7 | Hausmann | 4 | 7 |
| Newman | 11 | 8 | Woods | 4 | 7 |
| Barrett | 8 | 8 | Terry | | 10 |
| Dreisewerd | 2 | 3 | O'Neill | 6 | 11 |
| Cecil | 3 | 5 | | | |

BRAVES FIELD
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BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
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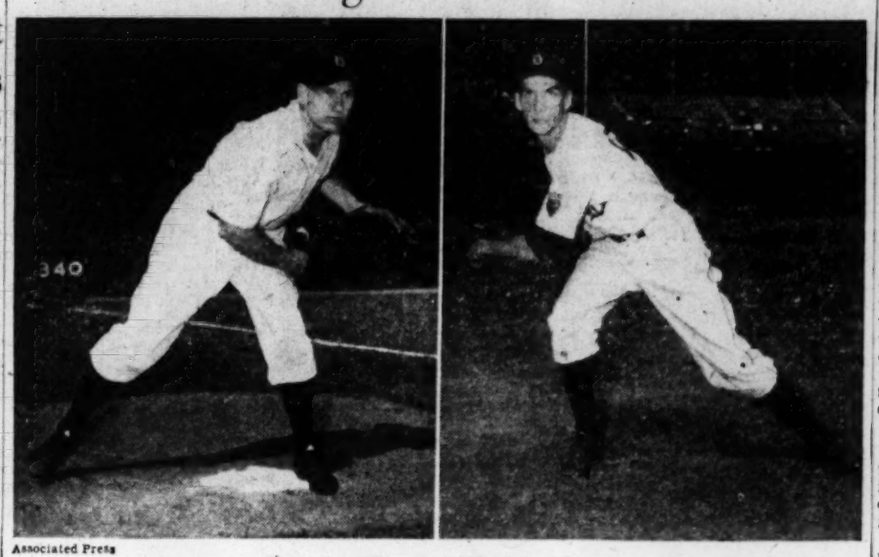
## Mr. Right and Mr. Left



Associated Press

**Detroit's Famous Hurling Stars**

**Dizzy Trout, left, and his pitching mate, Hal Newhouser, are known as the Mr. Right and Mr. Left, respectively, of the Detroit Tigers' mound staff. Trout, with 27 victories, and Newhouser, with 28, have played no small part in carrying the Bengals to the top of the American League. Their total of 55 wins ties the modern major league record for total victories by two pitchers on the same club, originally established by Jim Bagby, Sr., and Stan Coveleskie of the Cleveland Indians in 1920.**

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Mel Hein, team-less coach of Union College football, announced he would return to play with New York pro Giants.

**Three Years Ago**

Dodgers ended baseball season with 100 victories, first time they ever had reached that mark.

**Five Years Ago**

Harold (Pie) Traynor resigned as Pittsburgh Pirates manager after six years.

**Ten Years Ago**

United States women's golf team defeated British, 6½ to 2½, to win Curtis Cup.

## Boudreau Leads Bob Johnson In Race for Title

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28 (AP) — Despite the cares of piloting a second division club, Shortstop-Manager Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians today topped American League batters with a .328 average.

As recently as a month ago Boudreau laughed off the suggestion he could win the individual batting title with the remark, "I'm a .280 hitter."

Boudreau's three hits yesterday gave him a single percentage point lead over Bob Johnson of the Boston Red Sox. The Red Sox play their remaining games in Chicago's Comisky Park, noted as a pitchers' paradise, while Boudreau plays three of his four remaining games in League Park, where he usually hits well.

His most dangerous rival seems to be not Johnson but Johnson's late teammate, Bobby Doerr, now in the Army. Doerr's batting average is frozen at .325.

Boudreau's Indians currently are in fifth place but as a player he is having the greatest season of his career.

Lou never has finished in the .300 class in four full seasons in the majors. His best previous mark was a .295 average in 1940 when the Indians lost the pennant to Detroit's Tigers by the margin of a single game.

## Washington Final Hurdle For Flag-Bound Detroit

*By the Associated Press*

Washington's maligned Senators, picked to win the pennant in March but destined to be a gloomy last in October, hold the key today to Detroit's first pennant bid since 1940.

Granted the Bengals may find the last four steps the steepest after beating the Nats 15 times in their first 18 meetings, but the two opposition candidates, St. Louis, one game back, and New York, three lengths off the pace, will be clashing in a series that can eliminate both.

With four games to go all around, Detroit's one-game lead looks good because the schedule is breaking in their favor after a long uphill struggle. Steve O'Neill's overworked duo of Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout are not down for duty today, but either or both will be on call.

**Browns Lose**

As long as the Tigers get pitching and hitting like yesterday's 4-0 victory over Philadelphia, nobody can get close. When the Yanks and Browns chased one another from April to mid-September, everything seemed to hinge on their closing clash, but the Brownies' loss to Boston last night took some of the edge off.

Rain in St. Louis almost turned things upside down yesterday, but the Browns, after moving the Boston finale from afternoon to night and delaying the start for an hour waiting for the drizzle to stop, finally played and were sorry. It was the end of a seven-game St. Louis winning streak and a 10-game Boston losing string.

Pinky Woods, a surprise nominee, took the decision, 4-1, his fourth of the year, but gave way to Red Barrett after a wild spell in the eighth. Denny Galehouse was lifted for a pinch hitter in the fifth trailing, 1-0, and his relief pitchers failed as the Browns muffed repeated opportunities in the late innings.

**Tie Record**

It was Newhouser with win No. 28 for the Tigers in the shutout of the A's, boosting the Newhouser-Trout total to 55 victories, tying the old mark held by Cleveland's Jim Bagby, Sr., and Stan Coveleskie.

New York kept its foot in the door by trimming Chicago 7-2. Cleveland showed Earl Henry, a left-hander from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the recruit beat Washington, 6-4.

Cincinnati's Bucky Walters picked up his 23rd National League success by topping New York, 8-1, thanks to Steve Mesner's grand slam homer. Freshman Clyde King hurled Brooklyn to a 3-2 shade over St. Louis, Boston held on to nose out Pittsburgh, 4-3, and Chicago came up with two in the 11th for a 5-3 edge over the Phils, in other senior circuit games.

## Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Maybe the American League pennant race isn't exactly what Joe McCarthy was thinking about when he said that final Yankee-Browns series would settle the struggle, but it seems that Joe really called it right. . . . Self-appointed All-America football pickers already are plugging Tex Warrington, the Auburn center who is tabbed by Coach Carl Voyles as the best pivot man he ever has seen, Barney Poole of Army, and Paul Walker of Yale, both ends.

* * *

Football tip: Auburn never has won its opening game under a new coach and Alabama never has lost an opener during Frank Thomas' regime. . . . The American Basketball League received bids for franchises from seven new cities at a recent meeting. . . . Ray Colonel, Holy Cross footballer, and his father can't become colonels in spite of their name. Ray, Jr., is a Navy trainee and Ray, Sr., is a lieutenant in the New York City Fire Department.

* * *

One reason for the Cherry Point, N. C., Marines' weak showing against the North Carolina Cloudbusters in last week's football opener was that Capt. Dave (Purdue) Rankin, Sergeant Bill (W. & M.) Barker, Pfc. M. R. (Ole Miss.) Woodward and Technical Sergeant Duke (Oregon) Iverson are stationed at outlying fields and couldn't join the main station team . . . Marine Frank Ramsey, former Klamath Falls, Ore., grid coach, explains that he became honor man in his platoon at boot camp because five of his former pupils turned up in his outfit and it was up to the coach to set them an example . . . Lieut. (jg) Willie Turnesa recently set a record of 63 on the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station golf course. He had nine pars and nine birdies and then moaned because he missed three easy putts for eagles.

## Making Strong Bid

Associated Press

**Cleveland Manager**

**Lou Boudreau, shortstop and manager of the fifth-place Cleveland Indians, is making a determined bid for the American League's batting championship. Today, on the strength of a three-for-four performance yesterday, he had taken temporary leadership of the race from Boston's Bob Johnson. Both had averages of .328, but Lou was out in front by a few percentage points.**

### Major League Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**National League**

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .361.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 117.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 114.
Hits—Cavarretta, Chicago, 195.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 50.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 27.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-3, .850.

**American League**

Batting—Boudreau, Cleveland, .328.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 124.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 200.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 42.
Triples—Stirnweiss and Lindell, New York, 16.
Home runs—Etten, New York, 23.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 54.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 28-9, .757.

### National League

| Games Behind | | | | | Games to |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. | Play |
| — | St. Louis | 103 | 48 | .682 | 4 |
| 14 | Pittsburgh | 89 | 61 | .593 | 4 |
| 16 | Cincinnati | 87 | 63 | .580 | 4 |
| 29 | Chicago | 74 | 76 | .493 | 6 |
| 38 | New York | 65 | 85 | .433 | 4 |
| 41 | Boston | 62 | 88 | .413 | 4 |
| 42 | Brooklyn | 61 | 89 | .407 | 4 |
| 44 | Philadelphia | 59 | 91 | .393 | 5 |

Results Sept. 27
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3 (11 inns.).
Cincinnati 8, New York 1.

### American League

| Games Behind | | | | | Games to |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Behind | | Won | Lost | P.C. | Play |
| — | Detroit | 86 | 64 | .573 | 4 |
| 1 | St. Louis | 85 | 65 | .567 | 4 |
| 3 | New York | 83 | 67 | .553 | 4 |
| 11 | Boston | 75 | 75 | .500 | 4 |
| 14 | Cleveland | 72 | 78 | .480 | 4 |
| 17 | Chicago | 69 | 81 | .460 | 4 |
| 18 | Philadelphia | 68 | 82 | .453 | 4 |
| 24 | Washington | 62 | 88 | .413 | 6 |

Results Sept. 27
Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 0.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 6, Washington 4.

## Nelson Satisfies Himself With a 67 at Winchester

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Byron Nelson is one of the best-natured golfers in the world, if you just don't stir up his dander. Then he becomes a very determined young man, and one whose path it is wisest not to cross.

Consider the case of Winchester Country Club, for example.

Now there's a nice little layout, nestling innocently in one of Boston's better suburbs. It dips into the valley and climbs up the hills, urging all the sundry club-swingers to have a try at its par of 72.

Twice before Nelson did. The first time he posted a 74. The second time he ballooned to a 77.

**"Fire in My Eye"**

Yesterday he faced the course for the third time in his life, and, in his own words, he was "mad clean through. I really had fire in my eye."

The result? A sparkling five-under-par 67.

Nelson was here with his good friend, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, former Winchester pro, for the purpose of playing an exhibition match for the benefit of the Greater Boston United War Fund. The two of them, the top golfers of the world today, paid all their own expenses and would not take a guarantee. They drew 1,509 paid spectators at $1 a person.

The course was formerly McSpaden's and he knows its every trick, but the day belonged to Nelson. Jug shot a fine 70, which could have been a 68 except for two mistakes. Yet Nelson was unbeatable, and his 67 could just as well have been a 65 if two chip shots had dropped instead of rimming the cup.

**Unfortunate for Harold**

"I was determined to make this course pay for all the trouble it caused me on my previous two visits," the personable Nelson said after the match. "It was just unfortunate that Harold had to suffer too."

"Oh, I don't mind getting beaten by a 67," Jug replied. "It's just that as we came to each tee, I'd say, 'Now, Byron, it's best to play this hole over here,' or, 'Watch out for this green—it rolls to the right.' And then Byron would place his ball right where I wish mine had gone. But then, this guy Nelson's been doing that all over the country. And I have to beat him! He makes it tough to earn a living."

Nelson had four birdies on the out nine and two coming in. He only slipped over par once, and that was at the par-four seventh where he put his second over the green, chipped back too strongly, and had to take two putts. McSpaden had four birdies, but he three-putted the short ninth hole, and on the 17th he pushed his drive into the rough and found himself with an unplayable lie. He had to hit a safety shot left-handed and wound up with a bogey.

**Won Both Ways**

Nelson won the match both ways. He beat McSpaden by three strokes in medal play, and in match play he was the victor two and one. Incidentally, Byron just missed an eagle three at the 12th hole when his rolling 15-foot putt just slid past the hole.

Byron paid tribute to the Winchester course, which he termed one of the toughest in the country. "It's long, it's uphill, and it's tricky," he declared. "I was really playing as well today as I have in a long time. Why, if I had been on some of the other courses that I've played recently I'd have had a 62."

Nelson and McSpaden since last November have traveled some 50,000 miles for tournaments and exhibitions. They have crossed the country four times, and will cross it twice more before the end of the year.

**Kept Game Alive**

Their service in the interests of morale have been tremendous. As McSpaden said a bit pridefully, "The P. G. A. has helped keep the game alive in this country, and has contributed toward building pitch-and-putt courses at Army and Navy hospitals throughout the country. Altogether since the war began, P. G. A. tournaments and exhibitions have raised approximately $200,000,000 for War Bonds and charity, and the end is nowhere in sight."

The match was the first New England has seen of big-time golfers since the Massachusetts Big Eight tournament at The Country Club in 1942. Judging from the turnout at Winchester yesterday for an exhibition which had little publicity, this section of the country is ripe for another big tournament. Don't be surprised if Fred Corcoran, the P. G. A.'s tournament manager, lists Massachusetts on the pros' 1945 schedule.

## Enthusiasm Hits Pitt Campus For Notre Dame Game

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 (AP)—Those capable Irish from Notre Dame may shake down a lot of thunder from the sky when they meet Pitt here Saturday, but there will be a couple of dozen youngsters on the field and another contingent among the anticipated crowd of 60,000 that will have to be convinced.

Football enthusiasm hit the University of Pittsburgh campus again this week as it hasn't since the days of Jock Sutherland, "Biggy" Goldberg, etc., back when the Panthers were up at the top of intercollegiate football.

Even that gloomy master of the T-formation, Clark Shaghnessy, exuded a bit of confidence—in a left-handed way—as his charges went through a hard scrimmage session yesterday. The T-master, although he wouldn't come out with a victory prediction, did say:

"I think they'll give a good account of themselves."

He was referring to the 'teen age club that last week knocked over West Virginia, 26-13. Although they came up with a flock of errors that cost them several touchdowns.

"They really are just a bunch of green kids who had a little high school experience, but I don't think they'll make the same mistakes twice," he said.

However, he expressed no definite opinion as to the strength of the thus-far untried Irish.

"They may come up with a better team than their last year's National Collegiate champions," he said.

He planned light workouts for today and Friday in preparation for the game, after a hard scrimmage yesterday. He said he probably would start the same line-up against Notre Dame he used in the season-opener against West Virginia.

Frank Crossin, Penn basketball star, is the son of a major league baseball player.

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San Antonio, Texas, 415 Fifth Street
Fort Lewis, Wash.

# Dewey Revises Campaign: To Stir Up Utmost Debate

*Continued from Page 1*

ernor Dewey is out to do whatever is necessary to make these Oct. 5-Oct. 6 speeches a continuance of the running debate which began last weekend.

After the President tore into the Governor on Sept. 23, Governor Dewey scrapped his prepared speech which was to be delivered two nights later, and he is ready and waiting to scrap a dozen more set speeches for any opportunities President Roosevelt will give him.

If Mr. Roosevelt isn't goaded into giving these opportunities, it won't be because Governor Dewey isn't going to try. There is to be no more secrecy about the traveling schedule of the Dewey campaign train, no more calculated effort to discourage crowds along its route, no more eschewing of platform receptions, no more fears that he will be accused of "barnstorming."

It is Governor Dewey's repeated affirmation that on his part there will be no "descent to mud slinging," but there will be more of what the candidate, with calculated understatement, calls "unvarnished candor" and he let correspondents know today that he intends to intensify rather than restrain his attacks upon "the man who wants to be President 16 years."

It was toward the end of this trip, almost overnight, that this change began to shape up. At Oklahoma City, where he hit out as he hadn't hit before, Governor Dewey found that his audience was just waiting for him to go to work on his opponent and that when he started unvarnishing his candor, the crowd gave him a reception unmatched anywhere on the tour. The next day, Governor Dewey delivered seven rear-platform speeches within about 12 hours in the mood and manner of Oklahoma City. He was at it until 11:45 p. m. There were more impromptu speeches that day than he had delivered on the previous 20. The crowds were larger and the audiences more responsive. They felt he was hitting home and the Governor did, too. Heretofore, he had no more thought of going after voters in such a hearty manner than of receiving a congratulatory message from Earl Browder.

It's a different Governor Dewey who is now in the thick of his campaign. He is demonstrating lusty confidence and a newly found ease with his audiences. He likes his new approach and they seem to like it, too.

There is more yet to come.

## Pepper Chides Ball Over Collaboration

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, today challenged Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota, outspoken advocate of international collaboration, to support President Roosevelt for re-election to "help keep isolationists out of the White House."

Applauding Senator Ball's recent call for the defeat of "isolationist members" of Congress, Senator Pepper told reporters that Senator Ball, "to be consistent," also should oppose "experimenting" with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, and John Foster Dulles, his foreign policy adviser.

Senator Ball refused to comment, saying Senator Pepper's remarks were partisan.

Packing for a trip to New York and his duties as chairman of the Democratic National Committee's Foreign Languages Division, Senator Pepper said another war could not be prevented "if we are going to have another little group of wilful men to filibuster and force endless public hearings on the peace treaty."

**Medal of Honor in 1862**

The Medal of Honor was instituted by Congress in 1862 as an award to officers and men for exceptional bravery.

# Russian Boy Paints War Scene

**'Scrap for the Front' Exhibited in New York**

**Over 100 water colors and drawings are being shown at an exhibition of Soviet children's art in the Young People's Gallery at Museum of Modern Art in New York. The "canvas," "Scrap for the Front," was painted by Suleiman Rakhmanor of Uzbek. The exhibit closes on Nov. 19.**

## Douglas Completes A-20 Plane Program

*By the Associated Press*

Santa Monica, Calif., Sept. 28

Off the assembly line Sept. 25 rolled the 7,098th and last Douglas A-20 Havoc medium bomber, emblazoned with workers' autographs, women's lipstick, and a motto: "Tokyo Next!"

Revamping of the mile-long line for construction of four-engined Army C-54 transports began immediately. War Production Board officials announced the award of a $43,467,149 contract to build A-26 attack bombers—successors to the Havocs—at the Douglas plant in near-by Long Beach.

## Labor Press Backs Roosevelt 117 to 1

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—A nation-wide poll of labor journals released today by the Federated Press and covering both American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and independent groups, with claimed circulation of 6,287,359, shows 117 newspapers actively supporting President Roosevelt, 1 actively supporting Governor Dewey, and 21 undecided.

Participating papers include 60 A. F. of L. organs, 58 C. I. O. and 21 independent or joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. organs.

The poll covered 31 states. The sole labor paper supporting Governor Dewey is the Central Labor Journal (independent) of Salina, Kan. None of the labor papers reporting expected Governor Dewey to win. An interesting feature was that of the 60 A. F. of L. organs supposed to be following the traditional policy of nonpartisan political activity, 47 were, nevertheless, actively backing Roosevelt leadership.

## Norman Thomas Hits World Security Plan

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 28 (AP)—Norman Thomas, addressing an overflow assembly of University of California students, today condemned the Dumbarton Oaks world security conference by the leading United Nations as against the Socialist Party's doctrine of anti-imperialism.

## Soviet Children's Art on Display In N. Y. Pictures War Experiences

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Russian children, impressed by the experiences of war, evacuation, collective farming and the rehabilitation of founded veterans, have pictured what they see in an exhibit of Soviet Children's Art now being held in the Young People's Gallery of the Museum of Modern Art here. The exhibit, which will continue through Nov. 19, is in collaboration with the Art Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

Most of the 100 water colors and drawings in the collection are the work of children living either temporarily or from birth in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. Although the age range is from six to 15, the young painters disclose a firsthand knowledge of war action and the conditions it imposes on their people, some of the children having been evacuated from the front lines. The exhibit is in eight sections.

A Jewish boy of nine, Yulik Labas, who was evacuated from Moscow, has portrayed some vivid battle scenes, probably the most notable being "Fighting on the Black Sea," in which dark ships are in combat. His picture, showing a battleship flying the swastika as the target, is captioned: "That Is How the Entire German Fleet Will Perish."

The group under collective farming shows exquisitely colored gardens and fruits in a type of design akin to Persian art. A seven-year-old has painted December as a pale amethyst sky over crude sheds. The Russian child's interest in natural beauty of his own country is indicated in a number of landscapes.

A portrait of "Comrade Stalin of the People's Commissariat of Defense" is the collective work of a group of students. One of the girls has made the sewing machine the central motif of a painting showing life on the home front.

## Negro Newspaper Backs Dewey for President

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 (AP)—Ira F. Lewis, President and Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly newspaper claiming a national circulation of nearly 300,000, said last night the Sept. 28 publication would announce its indorsement for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate for President.

The Courier supported President Roosevelt in the 1932 and 1936 elections.

An editorial in the Pittsburgh edition, one of the 14 published for various sections of the country, will say, according to Mr. Lewis, that "the Republican Party is better qualified to handle the business affairs of this country to get industry moving during the peacetime era."

## Thomas Warns U. S. On Racial Issues

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said yesterday the flare-up of "racism" against the California-born Japanese was "a far greater danger to American liberty in general than to the Japanese-Americans in particular."

Mr. Thomas asserted that Californians who would oppose the return of Japanese-Americans to their California homes "legally if possible, illegally if necessary," do not believe in democracy.

Earlier in a press conference Mr. Thomas said the Republican and Democratic Parties were not meeting the major issues of the campaign, which he listed as "formation of a peoples' peace; what are we going to do about the next depression, and what are we going to do about another war?"

## Racial Freedom Asked In Current Campaign

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Twelve leaders of both political parties asked candidates and voters Sept. 23 to discourage "the injection of religious and racial animosities into the current campaign."

Their statement, released by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, was similar to one made previously by Herbert Brownell, Jr., and Robert E. Hannegan, chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, respectively.

Signers were John Foster Dulles, James A. Farley, William Green, Will H. Hays, Eric Johnston, Alfred M. Landon, Henry R. Luce, Philip Murray, Basil O'Connor, Joseph M. Proskauer, Alfred E. Smith, and Sumner Welles.

## Daughter-in-Law of 'T. R.' Sees Just Peace to Come

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28 (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration will achieve a "just peace" and set up a "world organization which will prevent future wars," in the opinion of the daughter-in-law of the late President Theodore Roosevelt.

Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, making her first political speech in behalf of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, said last night the present Administration had "prepared America for war" and "against fearful odds produced the best-equipped, best-fed and best-cared-for army the world has ever known."

## 'Dewey' Beats 'Roosevelt'

NEMEHA, Neb., Sept. 28 (AP)—Dewey beat Roosevelt, 12 to 7. That was the score in a game between two Southeastern Nebraska rural school softball teams.

# Two Men Say Political Views Caused Ouster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Two former Congress of Industrial Organizations local union officers told a Dies subcommittee today their official connection with the union was severed because they refused to engage in political activity or accept Communist leadership.

Both were members of Local 1150, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and are employed by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company.

Harry Morgan, who said he had been chief shop steward until he was ousted last June, told the committee, investigating C. I. O. Political Action Committee activities, he had opposed injection of politicis into union activities.

Mr. Morgan's fellow worker, Elmer Henry Churchill, said he resigned as shop steward after Mr. Morgan was ousted but his resignation has not been acceted.p Asked about his present union status, he replied:

"I have a pretty good idea that I'm behind the eight ball."

The Committee is inquiring into operations of the P. A. C. and the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

## Gannett Unit Fights

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Trustee of the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., said officials of the organization fully support its Executive Secretary, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, in his refusal to turn over records of contributors to the House Campaign Expenditures Committee.

Dr. Rumley was cited by the House Committee yesterday for "wilful and deliberate refusal" to produce subpoenaed records.

In a statement "to the press of America," Mr. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., Publisher, said last night the Committee would carry "to the highest court in the land" its fight against making public names of persons who had contributed $100 or more to the Committee.

Findings of the investigating group, headed by Representative C. P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico, were certified to House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, for presentation to a grand jury. It also held that Dr. Rumely was "in contempt" of the House.

# Dropping of Steel Wage Issue Until After War Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The steel industry, opposing union demands for a 17-cent hourly pay increase, contended today it was defending the Administration's wage stabilization policy by opposing a breach in the Little Steel formula, and asked that the issue be sidetracked until after the war.

John A. Stephens, Vice-Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Steel Case Research Committee, suggested before the National War Labor Board's steel wage hearing that "when industry gets over the hump of reconversion" the steel workers may resort to normal collective bargaining to achieve such changes in wages and working conditions as may be conceded "without hazard to the national welfare."

Mr. Stephens contended that an increase in steel pay would lead to a general wage upswing in all industry, endangering the ability of private enterprise to keep up full employment during the reconversion period.

He took to task the leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Steelworkers of America, seeking the increase, for what he termed "the organized drumming into the consciousness of these workers that profiteering managements and inconsiderate Governmentu agencies have unreasonably opposed wage increases."

This practice, Mr. Stephens said, would undermine confidence essential to "either a healthy war or peacetime economy."

He contended that weekly earnings of steel workers have risen over twice as much as the cost of living, and told the Board that the companies' opposition to the union demands, which also include a guaranteed annual wage, has "been consistent with Government stabilization policy."

Yesterday, Philip Murray, C. I. O. and Steelworkers' President, presented the union's position, based on contentions that living costs have jumped far ahead of authorized wage raises.

## Pro-Nazi French Editor To Fight Beside Germans

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The American Broadcasting Station in Europe said last night that Marcel Déat, pro-Nazi French editor, had left for the Eastern Front to fight beside the Germans. M. Déat was the man who coined the defeatist slogan "Why die for Danzig?" in 1939.


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# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

## Integrity

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE INVENTOR of a patented device presented a handmade working model to a large manufacturing concern in the hope of selling his rights. The manufacturers were keenly interested, and during negotiations covering a long period a company official offered to provide him with an interim agreement to protect his rights. But the inventor declined, saying, "I have complete confidence in your integrity and that of your associates." What proved to be a profitable agreement for both was consummated in due course.

Here is exemplified honesty of purpose, that was made the basis of fair dealing and good will among men. Fear and selfishness cannot promote such qualities. But moral soundness and uprightness of character, the true essentials of goodness, foster fidelity, integrity, and justice. The teachings of Christ Jesus, demonstratively restated in the teachings of Christian Science, are typified when men mutually trust and respect one another, and willingly extend themselves in each other's interest. The Master said, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain" (Matthew 5:41). In other words, fear not that you will be the loser by fulfilling more than is demanded.

* * *

The lessening of individual initiative, the growth of regimentation and centralized control, supplemented by disinterest in responsibility, tend to set aside the true worth of men. Human domination presumes a dearth of probity, faithfulness, and allegiance to truth. But Christian Science states the law of God which establishes the right of the individual to achieve independence from error by dependence on God, good.

This Science does not discount the heavenly value of integrity, constancy, morality, devotion, fealty, and trustworthiness. Recognizing the pricelessness of steadfast conformity to the demands of right and the benefits of perseverance therein, Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 22): "If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race. When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving. Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified."

* * *

The endeavors of Jesus were "beset by fearful odds," but he faltered not in the performance of the divine requirement. Obviously, his surpassing works were based upon spiritual integrity beyond the comprehension of even his immediate disciples. Nevertheless, he said for the benefit of those who were to be his followers for all time, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father" (John 14:12). This is both a promise and a challenge.

To do the works of the Master demands consecration. That they are being accomplished in Christian Science is attested by the healing of the sick, the disconsolate, the poverty-stricken, and the sinful. In fact, there is no phase of mortal discord which the law of Life, Truth, and Love—the law of spiritual integrity—cannot overcome, when understandingly applied. What joy there is in knowing that the healing Christ, Truth, is in our midst today!

* * *

Christian Science is bringing to suffering humanity release from what appear to be insurmountable difficulties. It teaches that Mind is God; that man is the expression of this Mind, not material and mortal, but spiritual, pure, free, and immortal; that the errors called sin, sickness, disease, lack, fear, failure, and death are no part of God's creation, but are based on ignorance of God and of man's relationship to Him; and that to comprehend man's real being as God's image makes possible the healing of these mortal inconsistencies, as Jesus promised.

In proportion as this knowledge is utilized will it prove invaluable, not alone in everyday affairs at home, but also in the world at large. Indeed, giant tasks in every department of human endeavor await mankind. With the inspiration of true integrity, fresh hope springs up, new courage is realized, and a more spiritual conviction is attained.

Trustworthiness, based on the wisdom the Master taught, cannot fail. The light of Truth, effectively shining through the darkness of ignorance and doubt, guides, guards, and saves those who turn to it with integrity, honesty, humility, and gratitude. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), "He is bravely brave who dares at this date refute the evidence of material sense with the facts of Science, and will arrive at the true status of man because of it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PROCESSION OF BEARERS: *A Model From Bersheh in Egypt*

PRECOCUPATION with food is a common theme among the paintings, reliefs, and carvings brought into the light from ancient Egyptian tombs. By furnishing pictures and models of provisions, these ancient people believed they were making adequate store for needs in the other world. They believed that the image would be transformed, through appropriate ritual, into real food. In the earlier era of the Old Kingdom, the preparations were simple; but, with the passing years, they became elaborate. Finally, they illustrated the routine of farming, scenes and activities of field and farmyard. There were also descriptions of processions, feasts, and entertainments—actually a reproduction of the world outside including all its occupations and pastimes.

This model procession comes from the cedar sarcophagus of Prince Djehuty-nekht from Bersheh. It is a work of the Middle Kingdom (2065-1785), when models of servants were sealed into tombs to serve the same purpose as the traditional painted pictures. Other models represent river boats with crews, men plowing, and the manufacture of bricks. This procession is carved with great delicacy, contrasting with the cruder handiwork of the other figurines. The procession is led by a light-skinned overseer who holds a mirror in a brightly-painted case. Following him are three graceful women, carrying live ducks and containers of provision. The Egyptian designer could fulfill his task as illustrator while respecting traditional tenets of good, concise design.

D. A.

## Redlichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER ERFINDER einer patientierten Vorrichtung legte ein handgemachtes Modell davon einem großen Fabrikkonzern vor in der Hoffnung, seine Rechte zu verkaufen. Die Fabrikanten zeigten großes Interesse dafür, und während sich die Verhandlungen in die Länge zogen, bot ihm ein Inhaber der Firma ein vorläufiges Abkommen zum Schutze seiner Rechte an. Aber der Erfinder lehnte es ab mit den Worten: „Ich habe volles Vertrauen zu Ihrer und Ihrer Gesellschafter Redlichkeit". Was sich für beide als vorteilhaftes Abkommen erwies, wurde im Laufe der Zeit abgeschlossen.

Hier haben wir veranschaulichte Ehrlichkeit des Zwecks, die zur Grundlage ehrlichen Handelns und guten Willens unter Menschen gemacht wurde. Furcht und Selbstsucht kann solche Eigenschaften nicht fördern. Aber sittliche Gediegenheit und Aufrichtigkeit des Charakters, die wahren Hauptbedingungen der Güte, fördern Treue, Redlichkeit und Gerechtigkeit. Die in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweisbar wieder dargelegten Lehren Christi Jesu werden veranschaulicht, wenn die Menschen einander vertrauen und achten und sich jeder bereitwillig zugunsten des andern betätigt. Der Meister sagte: „So dich jemand nötigt e i n e Meile, so gehe mit ihm zwei" (Matth. 5, 41), mit andern Worten, fürchte nicht, daß du dir schadest, wenn du mehr tust, als verlangt wird.

Die Abnahme der individuellen Initiative, die Zunahme obrigkeitlicher Organisation und zentralisierter Kontrolle zusammen mit Mangel an Verantwortlichkeit sind ganz dazu angetan, den wahren Wert der Menschen außer acht zu lassen. Menschliche Beherrschung setzt Mangel an Redlichkeit voraus. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft behauptet das Gesetz Gottes, das das Recht des einzelnen festsetzt, Unabhängigkeit vom Irrtum durch Abhängigkeit von Gott, dem Guten, zu erlangen.

Diese Wissenschaft läßt den himmlischen Wert der Redlichkeit, der Beständigkeit, der Sittlichkeit, der Hingebung, der Treue und der Vertrauenswürdigkeit nicht außer acht. Die Unschätzbarkeit standhafter Übereinstimmung mit den Forderungen des Rechts und die Segnungen des Beharrens darin erkennend, hat Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 22) geschrieben: „Wenn ihr in euren Bestrebungen von schrecklicher Übermacht bedrängt werdet und keinen augenblicklichen Lohn empfangt, geht nicht zurück zum Irrtum und werdet auch nicht säumig im Wettlauf. Wenn der Dampf der Schlacht sich zerteilt, werdet ihr das Gute erkennen, das ihr getan habt, und empfangen, was ihr verdient. Die Liebe eilt nicht, uns aus der Versuchung zu befreien; denn die Liebe will, daß wir geprüft und geläutert werden sollen".

Jesu Bemühungen waren „von schrecklicher Übermacht bedrängt"; aber er strauchelte in der Erfüllung der götttlichen Forderung nicht. Offenbar waren seine überragenden Werke auf geistige Redlichkeit gegründet, die die Fassungskraft sogar seiner unmittelbaren Jünger überstieg. Trotzdem sagte er zum Nutzen derer, die zu allen Zeiten seine Nachfolger sein würden: „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue, und wird größere als diese tun; denn ich gehe zum Vater" (Joh. 14, 12). Dies ist sowohl eine Verheißung als auch eine Aufforderung.

Die Werke des Meisters tun, erfordert Hingebung. Daß sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft vollbracht werden, wird durch das Heilen der Kranken, der Betrübten, der Armen und der Sündigen bestätigt. Ja, es gibt keine Erscheinungsform sterblicher Disharmonie, die das Gesetz des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe—das Gesetz geistiger Redlichkeit—wenn verständnisvoll angewandt, nicht überwinden kann. Was für eine Freude es ist zu wissen, daß der heilende Christus, die Wahrheit, heute in unserer Mitte ist!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt der leidenden Menschheit Befreiung von scheinbar unüberwindlichen Schwierigkeiten. Sie lehrt, daß das Gemüt Gott ist; daß der Mensch der Ausdruck dieses Gemüts ist, nicht materiell und sterblich, sondern geistig, rein, frei und unsterblich; daß die Irrtümer Sünde, Siechtum, Krankheit, Mangel, Furcht, Mißerfolg und Tod nicht ein Teil der Schöpfung Gottes sind, sondern auf Unkenntnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm beruhen; und daß das Verständnis des wirklichen Seins des Menschen als Gottes Bild das Heilen dieser sterblichen Disharmonien möglich macht, wie Jesus verhieß.

In dem Verhältnis, wie diese Erkenntnis in die Tat umgesetzt wird, erweist sie sich nicht nur in den täglichen Angelegenheiten zu Hause, sondern auch in der Welt im allgemeinen von unschätzbarem Wert. In der Tat erwarten Riesenaufgaben auf jedem Gebiet menschlichen Strebens die Menschheit. Mit der Inspiration wahrer Redlichkeit wird neue Hoffnung geweckt, frischer Mut entzündet und geistigere Überzeugung erlangt.

Vertrauenswürdigkeit, auf die vom Meister gelehrte Weisheit gegründet, kann nicht versagen. Das durch die Unwissenheits- und Zweifelsfinsternis wirksam hindurchscheinende Licht der Wahrheit führt, behütet und errettet diejenigen, die sich ihm in Redlichkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Demut und Dankbarkeit zuwenden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 183): „Auf tapfere Art tapfer ist, wer zu dieser Zeit wagt, den Augenschein des materiellen Sinnes mit den Tatsachen der Wissenschaft zu widerlegen, und wird daher den wahren Stand des Menschen erreichen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## The Beach in September

THIS MORNING we walked along the beach from which, in midsummer, we habitually swim.

During "the season," this place is thronged with people, for it is well known to be one of the safest and pleasantest bathing spots on the North Atlantic coast. It lies in the hollow of a sheltered crescent-shaped bay, where the rise and fall of tide is so slight that at any time one can step from the shore and encounter only mildly rippling waters and a gently sloping bottom of fine sand.

Today we may view without diversion the natural beauty of our beach. On this clear, quiet autumn morning the picture is a still life, portraying an unbroken stretch of graceful silver shore against the graded blues of the tranquil sea. Behind us, the bathhouses are shuttered. Gone from the foreground is the clock-like dial that shows "today's water temperature." Gone from their posts near the high-tide mark are the little boats used by the lifeguards for patrol. Gone are the two swimming and diving rafts. Gone are the vari-colored umbrellas which dot the sands. Gone are all the occupants of shore and water.

* * *

Where is the little family that for some weeks ensconced itself near our sunning place? The small boy, a sturdy brown figure in khaki shorts, spent most of his time industriously scooping sand into his red pail, then busily trotting down to the water to empty his excavations. Occasionally a wave would throw him off balance. Down he would tumble, a momentarily baffled expression on his face, but always without outcry he righted himself and doggedly returned to his considered task. His young mother sat quietly beside him. Sometimes she took a fountain pen from her bag and wrote on a V-mail letter form, but usually she merely looked out into and beyond the blue waters.

Where are the two erect elderly women who always arrived at exactly eleven o'clock? Neatly they folded their bathing wraps and towels, removed their spectacles and placed them in reticules, then, hand in hand, walked slowly down and into the water until they reached waist depth. There they would stand, sometimes dipping down to submerge all but their neatly coiffed white heads, sometimes rising a bit with the swell of an incoming wave. After about ten minutes, they walked ashore, tidily to sit and dry in the sun until, reassuming wraps and glasses, they returned to the unknown from whence they came. We like to think that they have a delightfully sunny drawing-room on Beacon Hill, that tea is brought in every afternoon on the stroke of five, and that their service is also old and fragile and fine.

* * *

Where is the fat little pig-tailed girl who this summer attained to the use of the near raft? This is always a scene of perpetual motion, for here congregate those who have mastered the rudiments of natation, but who are still striving toward its more intricate phases. Last year, when our young friend swam but a few strokes, she wistfully contemplated the hubbub from the water's edge. This year she is one of "the gang." Many are the shrieks resultant from sly pushes as the unwary are catapulted into the water. Many are the loud thwacks to be heard as a would-be dive terminates in the abrupt contact of two plane surfaces. The object of our especial interest is always in the midst of the melee, glorying in the first fine careless rapture of being at home with the elements. Doubtless the owner of the pigtails is now squirming behind a school desk. Doubtless she also does a bit of bragging about her new prowess.

Where are the habitués of the far raft—the older group? Where, in particular, is the lovely girl in the white swimming suit who used to lie sunbathing, the lights of her copper-colored hair enhanced by the sun? For a long time she would remain in one position, seemingly impervious to everyone and everything about her, her slim body gently rocked by the motion of the raft. Then suddenly, as if sated with warmth and well-being, she would rise to join the never-ending line which mounted the ladder to the high platform. Beautifully poised, she stood sculpture-like for a moment before, with perfect timing, she shot up and out and down in a faultlessly executed swan dive. Is she back in college? Back on a job?

* * *

Where are the gorgeously bronzed young lifeguards? So young, these past few years, but obviously more conscious of the weight of their responsibilities than of the undoubted fact that every girl on the beach yearned to play Artemis to their Apollos. Carefully they patrolled shore and water. No mishap occurred under their surveillance, yet they were friendly and courteous. We like to realize that these clear-eyed, individually resourceful boys are the men of the next generation.

* * *

Where are all the blurred masses of people who came and filled the beach during a long season? Families who own houses near by and to whom the Cape is a second home; office girls coming down for one or two weeks' vacation; groups on cycling trips? Where are the people who boarded the Sunday-morning trains and busses for a day's respite from the city summer? From late June they have come and gone, many now familiar faces and throngs of transient ones. Where is all the riot of color and activity?

Already sea and air are presaging colder weather. The beach is beautiful in its loneliness, the whole scene is softly tinted and harmonious. Yet it is too utterly impersonal for us who have known it when it was alive with pleasure and friendliness, when its warmth was figurative as well as literal. For all the absent host who have been here, we take a last appreciative but unregretful look at the turquoise and silver and we, too, say, "Until next year!"

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

## *There Is a Lessening Of Summer*

The winds flutter the trees
And there is a chilliness in the air.
Down all the streets in the city
There is a lessening of summer
And the coming of fall—
The brick near the curb, one imagines,
Even must feel in the earth beneath
them a settling as for a wait.
Life gradually stills in the earth,
The roots relinquishing it until they
become dormant.
The bare branches will soon print the
messages the foliage had hidden;
All through the winter the trees, who
have been mute, will speak to
us and tell us of summer.
They will also trace messages against
the sky, describing winter and a
winter's moon,
But now let us look at the leaves and
treasure them as symbols of our
hearts and days,
Knowing that when they lie in fragrant
repose upon the welcoming earth,
their story will be told in the
letters of the twigs and branches.

HELEN ECKERT

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ISOBEL M. MCLELLAN

## We Emigrate to Wisconsin

MY FORBEARS were all good people from the British Isles and their offspring, and the original immigrants had the good sense to settle in Massachusetts and rattle around industriously in Massachusetts and Vermont until I was born on a shelf of fairly good ground gloriously overlooking the Connecticut River Valley and the White Mountains. I am proud of that, but it would have been better for me if my ancestors had had a keener faculty for picking up pounds, shillings, and pence. By the time I was born they had drifted to an old square house on a farm, whence they looked out on one of the loveliest panoramas of valley and mountain in the world; but it was a stony farm, and my father developed there a hankering for some land where he could run his plough for as much as a few rods through clear mellow level ground, and where, when he went to the barn in winter, he would not be up to his middle in snow. So he prospected for a place in Southern Wisconsin which he thought would fill that bill; and when I, his youngest child, was six years old, he gathered his wife and his other children together, sold out the farm and the most of his belongings, and migrated by the new railroad—it was in the year 1857—to Wisconsin. . . . The same instinct that had guided all the ancestors to a beautiful place to live, guided us again to a home already opened up by somebody who had pioneered a place for us—a home on the rising "oak-opening" land which overlooked a beautiful prairie that was like a green lake among green ridges of hills—a lovely land where all you had to do, in order to get along comfortably, which was all we had ever done, was to work hard.

We settled down there, on a September day, amid the honking of wild geese going over, and the rushing roar of the vast flocks of migrating passenger pigeons, and we did work hard there for the next dozen years. And had enough to eat and wear, and forest fuel for our hungry stoves, and certainly enough work to do. Our farm was half on the wooded oak-opening rising ground, and half on the level prairie, black-soiled, all lying in low ridges like the waves of the sea under a gentle breeze, and covered with wiry grass and flowers, which we opened up for the cultivation of wheat and corn. . . . It was as near emigrating into Paradise as anything could be. . . .

Indeed, it was happy work we had to do. There is no doubt in my mind that the instinct of this young generation of settlers responded with joy to the labor of creation that it had to do. The very hardest and unkindest work that we had to do was "grubbing" out the roots of the trees in the woods on the upland section of the farm, to make new fields there—as if we had not fields in the prairie that needed no grubbing. . . . After a day of this terrible toil, we had the cows to get up to the barnyard, and to milk as the night's shadows fell, and the horses to feed and bed down with straw or wild prairie hay. Then sleep, on a straw mattress, perhaps in the attic, and an early waking for stable-cleaning, pig feeding, and more milking. There was school in a summer term, but the boys could not go in that season because there was so much work for them to do. But there was that joy of accomplishment in our very bones and muscles. We felt the country rising into existence, and farming itself into a new civilization—there is no doubt of that, even though we were too young to celebrate the achievement. It went into our souls, the joy of it, and when, in the fall, the neighbors and the threshing machine, with its eight horsepower revolving sweeps, came, and we toiled in the dust at the tail of the long straw-carrier in making the straw-stack, or shouldered the two-bushel bags of wheat that poured out of the machine, carrying them to the granary up a long flight of stairs, there was a deep sense of joy in seeing and having a part in the reward of the harvest.

—From "Nomads and Listeners of Joseph Edgar Chamberlin," edited by SAMUEL M. WAXMAN. (Cambridge: Privately Printed, 1937.)

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Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944



# Proud Rhinelanders Humiliated by Nazi Order to Quit Their Homes

## Pearl Harbor: Politics Still Screens Facts

**Republicans demand trial of Kimmel and Short; Administration seems to want delay.**

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — At 7:55 on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, 200 Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor. Three hours later 4,000 officers and men of the American armed forces were killed, the Hawaiian Air Force was destroyed on the ground, and the Pacific battle fleet—chief instrument to restrain Japan and hold the Pacific—was bent, burnt, or sunk.

Whose was the responsibility?

As the 1944 presidential election swings into the home stretch, this question is taking on a political aspect. From the first, Republicans have demanded that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, in charge of naval forces, and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, in charge of land forces, be given a public trial.

The Administration has appeared to prefer to delay the court-martial. President Roosevelt at his latest press conference put the matter aside by asking if Army and Navy investigations were not now going on, implying that this covered the matter. Republicans, including Representative Ralph E. Church of Illinois, and others, charge the Administration is trying to "cover things up," and some have implied that the President, as Commander in Chief, is responsible for the disaster.

What then, are the facts?

**Commission Reported**

So far as they have been officially presented, the story is covered by the so-called "Roberts report." A five-man commission, headed by Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court [appointed by President Hoover], went to Pearl Harbor, heard witnesses, including Admiral Kimmel and General Short, and made its extensive 10,000-word report, dated Jan. 23, 1942.

The full text was carried in newspapers. Individual testimony was kept secret at the time, because America was not then disclosing the full disaster. But the Roberts' report did go over the situation, did present concrete findings, and did fix responsibility.

In retrospect, like all great dramas, it seems almost incredible that the Pearl Harbor surprise ever could have happened. Warnings of a surprise Japanese air attack were issued almost a year in advance. On the day of the attack itself a Japanese submarine was sunk off Pearl Harbor by the U. S. S. Ward at 6:45 a. m., a report reaching the naval base and Chief of Staff at 7:12, but no alert warning was issued.

A noncommissioned officer actually picked up the signal of the approaching Japanese airplanes at an aircraft warning detection system and reported his discovery at 7:20—half an hour before the attack. but an inexperienced lieutenant took no action.

**Warnings Issued**

In chronological order, here are some of the warnings issued:

On Jan. 24, 1941, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox advised Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson that increased gravity of the Pacific situation had caused a restudy of the security of the fleet. He mentioned the possibility of "a surprise attack upon the fleet or the naval base at Pearl Harbor." Admiral Kimmel and General Short received this letter and the correspondence that ensued.

Warnings of war threats became critical in the fall of 1941. On Oct. 16 both Admiral Kimmel and General Short were warned to take precautions. On Nov. 24 the Chief of Naval Operations warned Admiral Kimmel that the Navy feared a "surprise aggressive movement in any direction by the Japanese." The Army commander was similarly advised.

On Nov. 27 they were advised that hostilities by Japan were "momentarily possible." On the same day Admiral Kimmel received a message "which stated in substance that the dispatch was to be considered a war warning" and that "Japan was expected to make an aggressive move within the next few days."

**Discussions Not Held**

On Nov. 30 Admiral Kimmel was informed that a Japanese task force was forming. General Short was similarly advised. While full precautions were ordered, the two commanders were advised to precipitate no action that would place the onus of attack on the United States.

The Roberts report shows that after Nov. 27 the two commanders did not meet to discuss the situation. Admiral Kimmel assumed that the aircraft warning system was being fully operated by the Army, which was not true, according to the report. General Short assumed that the Navy was conducting distant reconnaissance, which was not true, the report showed. Despite the October and November warnings, it was found they made no inquiries of each other.

"The first duty of such commanders in the case of an emergency," the Roberts commission found, "is conference and consultation." This did not occur and a "conviction" that Japan would not make a surprise raid "persisted notwithstanding messages containing warnings and orders brought to the attention of both commanders over a period of weeks prior to the attack." In the 10 days prior to Pearl Harbor the responsible commanders "held no conference" on this subject, the commission found.

The Roberts report takes up the Secretary of State, of War and Navy, one by one, and examines their relation to the Pearl Harbor affair. The measured conclusion is that they fulfilled their obligations. The Army Chief of Staff and the Navy Chief of Operations likewise fulfilled their responsibilities, the Report concludes.

There are extenuating circumstances. The Roberts commission notes, for example, that "there were deficiencies in personnel, weapons, equipment, and facilities to maintain all the defenses on a war footing for extended periods of time," but, it adds, these should not have affected the decision of the commanders as to the state of readiness to be prescribed.

**Warning Came Too Late**

In the same way, the final Washington war warning—more drastic than any of the others—arrived at Hawaii too late. But this was but an added precaution, said the Roberts commission, and, even if received, it would have been of little good.

As "contributory causes" for the disaster, the Roberts commission added the following—Japanese disregard of international law; restrictions preventing effective counterespionage; emphasis in Washington warnings on the probability of Japanese attack in the Far East and antisabotage measures; failure of the War Department to reply to a message from General Short explaining the antisabotage measures instituted; nonreceipt of the final Washington warning of Dec. 7.

Besides Associate Justice Roberts, the board was composed of a Brigadier General of the Army Air Corps, a former Chief of Naval Operations, a former Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and a retired Major General.

### Honolulu Paper Was Alert Early

**Headlines in the Honolulu Sunday Advertiser of Nov. 30, 1941, published a week before the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, show anticipation of surprise action by the Japanese. The two-column story leading the front page at the right told of President Roosevelt conferring by telephone with his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on the situation, with the announcement that the President might cut shorter his Warm Springs, Ga., visit to return to Washington.**

**Another top story, at left, recorded a widely held belief that the Japanese might attack at any moment, as conditions daily worsened in the Far East.**

## Editor Enters Pearl Harbor Controversy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BOSTON, Sept. 28 — Basil Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times, in a full-page advertisement in the Boston Herald and other newspapers today, said the "success of the attack" on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese "can, in part, in all fairness, and in such measure as each citizen shall judge, be placed at the door of the Commander in Chief (President Roosevelt) as commander and personally."

Mr. Brewer's "editorial" on "The Truth of Pearl Harbor" gives a documented case placing the blame largely on the President. The article, republished from his paper, as "a patriotic public service," had obvious political effects at this time, inasmuch as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, and other Republicans have sharply criticized the President's record on this issue.

"The President, and others, in Washington," continued the "editorial," "first had lulled the commanders at Pearl Harbor into expecting only sabotage.

"The President then had given them such restraining precautions and orders they did not know what they could or dare do—in measures of protection and defense."

**"Keep the Record Clear"**

The attack of Dec. 7, 1941, however, "was one which the 'isolationists' could not tie onto the President," Mr. Brewer said, referring to the President's efforts to "keep the record clear."

But with these efforts, "The President unknowingly and unintentionally had contributed to the destruction of the Pacific battle fleet, and helped to bring about Bataan and Corregidor, had lengthened immeasurably the Japanese war."

Saying this course "explains many things," Mr. Brewer listed:

"It explains the long delay of the court-martial of General Short [Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander relieved after the attack] and Admiral Kimmel [Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Navy commander relieved after the attack].

**Restraint on Trials**

"It explains why the President, through members of Senate and House, stopped Congress from passing resolutions calling for trials.

"It explains why the President still prevents the records of the Roberts Commission and the testimony of its 127 witnesses being made public.

"It explains the presidential order which forbade Admiral Hooper [Rear Admiral Stanford C. Hooper, a Pearl Harbor communications officer] a year ago to testify about Pearl Harbor to a committee of Congress."

## *Diplomatic Discovery: Russians Take Time*

By Mary Hornaday

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—After five United Nations conferences, the Americans and British believe they are beginning to understand the Russians.

That the Russian phase of the Dumbarton Oaks conference is closing three weeks behind schedule is not considered so important in diplomatic circles here as the fact that agreement has been won on 90 per cent of the peace machinery discussed.

In all of United Nations conferences, including the Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration just closed at Montreal, the work could have been completed faster without the Russians, but that has not been the aim.

The Russians have a way of asking that any new subject brought up may be laid over for a day. At first it was thought that they always rushed for a cable office and consulted Moscow. American and British diplomats have realized that often the Russians ask for time just so they can call a caucus or "Soviet" of their delegation.

One reason for this is the great language difficulty of the Russians when conferences are conducted in English. They have to rely on one or two members of the delegation to understand everything that goes on. Once at Montreal, a French delegate stopped a Russian delegate from introducing a resolution that he had already voted on.

The Russians are not politicians, but they are stubborn in holding out for what they want. In UNRRA the United States and Great Britain are at an advantage in making policy because they are "have" nations, while Russia devastated by years of war on its own soil, is largely a "have not" nation at this point.

In plans for dealing with "displaced persons," Russia won the power to dictate which "intruded Germans" within its borders shall be sent to concentration camp and used to rebuild the destruction they have wrought.

The Russians do not trade votes, nor "log-roll" as it is called in American politics, though they are obviously headed at controlling the foreign policy of most countries of Middle Europe.

The Czechs are their closest friends at present but one sad-eyed Pole at Montreal, representing the London Polish Government, counted up 11 countries that he was certain would listen to Russia's dictates after the war.

The Russians never "butter up" other delegations, although they do their share of entertaining. They are "stand-offish" to the American press whose methods they do not understand and whose aims they distrust.

The head of one international news agency tried for weeks to make a luncheon date with the press attaché of the Soviet Embassy here just to build up a "contact," but always at the last minute, the Russian was unable to accept.

Strongly nationalistic at this point, the Russians, in general, agreed to anything that will help them rebuild after the war. They want American and British industrial supplies, they don't want charity; they don't want international interference. One of their disappointments at Montreal was their failure to get permission to bargain with the Combined Supply Boards in Washington, but that privilege was not within UNRRA's province to give.

Americans and British have learned a lot about the Russians at the various international conferences, but it still takes patience and persistence for the English-speaking nations to understand exactly what goes on in their thinking. In general, they are interested in rebuilding Russia; humanitarianism at this point they are willing to leave to the United States and Britain.

## Sky Troops: Epic Story Of Escape

*The following eye-witness account of the retreat of the British airborne division from Arnhem tells how the survivors picked their way precariously through the German lines.*

WITH THE ARNHEM AIRBORNE FORCE, Sept. 26. Delayed (AP)—A tragic and glorious battle is over and the survivors of this British air-borne force have slept soundly for the first time in eight days and nights.

Orders came to us to break out from the forest citadel west of Arnhem, re-cross the Rhine and join up with the Second Army on the south bank.

The plan was to split up into little groups 10 to 20 strong, setting out along different routes at two-minute intervals, which would simply walk through the German lines in the dark. Patrols went out earlier, tying bits of white parachute tape to trees to mark the way.

To hinder the Germans waking up to what was happening, Second Army guns laid down a battering box barrage all afternoon.

The first party was to set off at 10 p. m.

We tore up blankets and wrapped them round our boots to muffle the sound of our feet in the trees. We were told the password—"John Bull." If we became separated each man was to make his way by compass due south until he reached the river.

Our major led the way and linked our party together by getting everyone to hold the tail of the parachutist's smock of the man in front of him.

It was half-light, with the glow of fires from burning houses around, when we set out. We went through a reputed enemy pocket without hearing a shot except for a stray sniper's bullet.

We all got through without the enemy realizing that we were doing anything more than normal night patrolling.

The worst part was waiting two hours by the river side till our turn came for assault boats to ferry us across. The Germans, if not yet definitely suspicious, were inquisitive—they kept sending up flares and it was vital to lie flat and motionless. In our boat queue we lay flat and shivering on a soaking field with cold rain drizzling down.

Our actual crossing was quiet. But soon after the Germans shelled heavily along the shallow river banks.

## Germans Clear Region For Retreat to Rhine

**Gain in military advantage offset by loss in civilian morale—Many Rhinelanders would prefer to remain under Allied occupation—Where to live in overcrowded Germany is problem.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 28—German authorities are evacuating civilian populations from the Rhineland with a speed and efficiency that should materially aid their military efforts. But in all likelihood whatever is gained militarily will be more than offset by the damage the evacuation is doing to civilian morale.

The proud people of the crowded Rhineland are undergoing a humiliating experience. They still remember the exultant voice of German radio speakers describing the flights of civilian populations before advancing German armies in Poland, Belgium, Holland, France, and Russia. And now they, too, must grab their hastily packed bundles and begin a vagabond trek.

In the Aachen and Cologne regions the order to evacuate came with stunning suddenness. One day the Nazis told the people they should go calmly about their business because the German lines were holding. The next day they were told they had to quit their homes at once. In Aachen, the population was given four hours to pack up and start treking eastward.

**Railroad Stations Crowded**

A week ago evacuations were underway only in the Cologne and Aachen regions and directly in the path of the American armies northeast of Trier. Now, however, the whole Rhineland is being cleared out so the Nazi armies won't be hampered as they fall back upon the Rhine.

Apparently all nonessential civilians are being removed from Koblenz, Mainz, Mannheim, Ludwigshaven and other Rhine cities. Railroad stations everywhere are crowded. And Swiss photographers have taken air pictures of columns of refugees on dusty roads guarded by SS men.

At first it was thought that only the left bank of the Rhine would be evacuated, but now preparations appear to be under way to clear civilians out of right-bank communities as well, including the great arsenal cities of Essen, Dortmund, Duesseldorf, Barmen, Mulheim, and Hamm.

Despite the haste with which they were ordered, evacuations in the Aachen-Cologne areas were carried out efficiently and easily. Trains were quickly assembled and each civilian assigned a special seat, although in some towns the more able-bodied were compelled to walk a considerable distance before reaching transportation. Only the train crews knew where the evacuees were being taken.

**Barracks in Readiness**

Aacheners landed mostly in Thuringia, while evacuees from Geilenkirchen and other towns were taken to Westphalia, where barracks were ready to receive them.

In Cologne the main railway station has been badly damaged by bombs, but soup kitchens and beds have been improvised in and around it for evacuees departing and passing through.

Soldiers who flooded back before the Allied armies had plenty of food and chocolates which were destined for troops captured in France and distributed these goods among the refugees.

However, where all evacuees from the Rhineland will find refuge in Germany is a mystery. Already every small town and village has been crowded for some time with bombed-outers who "get on the nerves" of the local population.

Germany is not a large country as is Russia where the evacuation of the Ukraine was carried out so well. Berliners are already crowded into Saxony, and the population of East Prussia, too, is beginning to seek refuge further inland.

**"Orders Is Orders"**

General feeling in the Rhineland toward evacuation is negative. People would prefer to stay and remain under Allied occupation.

However, as one evacuee said, "orders is orders."

Most of those who don't leave their village or town by train when ordered to do so are pushed out the next day by Nazi Party officials and must find their way on foot. Once the Party has determined to evacuate a city it is almost impossible to remain.

Throughout the Rhineland cattle have been requisitioned in recent months, each peasant giving up 50 to 75 per cent of his stock. In villages which were evacuated cattle were driven off by the Party officers. One farmer from a village near Cologne said. "We were able to take 36 pounds of luggage. We threw some hay to our cows and feed to our pigs. An SA man said the cattle would be taken away later."

**Trains Are Overcrowded**

Trains throughout the Rhineland are overfilled, with refugees hanging on steps, riding couplings between carriages, or hanging out of windows. In trains built for 50 there are twice or three times as many.

The train trip from Cologne to Koblenz, which ordinarily requires 1 to 1½ hours, now takes from six to 10 hours. The train from Cologne to Basel which usually takes 12 hours now only goes as far as Ludwigshaven. From there passengers must take a detour around Strassburg to Weil on the Swiss border or through the Black Forest to Schaffhausen.

Along the entire stretch they see ruined cities or roads full of refugees pushing bikes loaded with baggage, or Hitler Youth marching with shovels to work on the Siegfried Line.

The psychological effect of the evacuation is to make refugees now fully realize what Naziism is. Party men who try so hard in organizing the evacuations fear the mood of the human sheep they are moving. "The brown swine will all be hanged" is a frequent drastic expression of this mood

## Why Nazis Will Fight On: Allied Hopes Reassessed

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

*Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces*
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Sept. 28—At this moment, when Allied reverses at Arnhem call for a justified sober reassessment, it may be well to issue a word of warning about the general course of the war in Europe.

The occupation of Berlin will no more mark the end of the fighting than did the occupation of Paris by the Germans in 1871 or of Pretoria by the British in 1900.

In Germany, we must be prepared for desperate resistance by guerrilla bands for many months. Criminals with a price on their heads are not likely tamely to hand in their firearms when called upon to do so. I foresee continued resistance on model of the "Maquis" or of the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) for a considerable time after occupation by the Allies of the whole of Germany.

That type of resistance most certainly will not end this year.

The moment when these circumstances will become a major calculation has been somewhat delayed by the reversal which the Allies have suffered on the bold plan to circle the end of the Siegfried Line by the use of the air-borne troops.

Despite the fact that the spearhead of the strategy around Arnhem has been cut off by the directness and vigor of German counterattacks, we should not blind ourselves to the measure of success already achieved by the First Allied Air-Borne Army.

The big gamble of landing an air-borne division as far as 60 miles ahead of the nearest ground troops is proof enough—if proof be needed—that Allied Supreme Headquarters was fully alive to the importance of time. It is not enough to win the war against Germany—that already is a certainty. The object was to win it this year.

The landings were made in three main concentrations at Eindhoven, Nijmegen, and Arnhem. Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey responded to the news of their safe landing by a most spectacular dash forward from his bridgeheads on the Escaut Canal on a narrow front to join hands first with the troops landed at Eindhoven and then with those at Nijmegen.

He thus quickly secured crossings over the Rivers Maas and Waal, which would have caused him long delay if they had been assaulted frontally. Thus much time would have been saved if the Lek had been crossed in force.

We shall have to await events to determine what alternatives are available to this plan. Allied thrusts along the Maas River already are developing. It is clear that the audacious attempt to circle the German lines and debouche the thrust of Allied armor into the Westphalian Plain has been turned back.

As Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in the House of Commons today, it is impossible to guarantee that some days of 1945 may not be required to bring victory over Germany. Yet he was careful at the same time to point to the fact that some responsible opinion still held the hope of completing the task this year.

The important point is that we should underestimate neither the strength of the Nazi organized resistance nor the potential danger of its guerrilla fighting. And at the same time, at a difficult moment, we should not underrate the achievement of our own audacity.

## *Civilian Work Clothes Short—in Supply*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Production of civilian work clothes is likely to be cut further during the next three months, the Office of War Information said today. It added that consumer cotton goods items generally will be less available and of mediocre quality for some time to come.

In a report based on data from the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration, OWI said that a current scarcity of cotton goods for civilians, now described as greater than at any period during the war, is expected to continue for one to two years after the collapse of Germany.

The civilian market will have 5,000,000 fewer pairs of overalls than first planned for Oct. 1, the report said.

Civilians also will have to do with little more than half of the toweling they bought in 1939 and can get no work shirt chambray at all, it added.

The military has first call on the better fabrics as well as priorities on production. OWI said that when hostilities end in Europe, export demands for cotton are expected to double because of relief needs.

## *Hey Diddle, Diddle, House and Fiddle Then the Clerk Took Lessons and Wow*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The violinist of Capitol Hill is tired of 30 years of screech and scratch by "ear" so now he's taking lessons.

They're working like a charm, too.

The strains floating through the corridors on the House side of the Capitol at odd hours of the night are getting sweeter and sweeter.

It's a little eerie to plod wearily by the sergeant-at-arms' office when you're late to dinner and hear snatches of square dances, schottisches, Johann Strauss and boogie-woogie rising out of nowhere.

"I just like to play," says John Oberholzer of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a clerk in the office.

He's been scratching away on a fiddle since he was 13. At that age, he bought one for a half a buck. He's playing a $175 instrument now, and it's such a good one that John figures he ought to do it justice by studying music.

His office is the best place to practice . . . there's nobody around to complain at night except watchmen. He isn't married so he doesn't have to pull any old wheezes about working late.

John insists he isn't a composer. But some of those notes came right out of the lost chord. He says that's practicing, which he does two hours a day when Congress is away—or by night when it is in session.

John never learned to call his pet by any highfalutin' name like violin. It was a fiddle when he played for barn dances back in Pennsylvania and it'll be a fiddle if he winds up with a Stradivarius some day.

## *Arkansas Cotton Picker Is 'Champ' and In $1,000*

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 28 (AP)—Title of the nation's champion cotton picker and a $1,000 prize went yesterday to farmer Virgal Mote, Black Oak, Ark.

Mr. Mote led a field of 197 entries from 14 states to win the fifth annual national cotton-picking contest on a plantation near here. He picked 102 and six-tenths pounds of clean cotton in one and a half hours.

# Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 600,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 484,020 |
| 1944 volume to date | 194,375,982 |
| 1943 volume to date | 225,402,182 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 54.3 | Prev. day | 54.3 |
| Month ago | 55.0 | Year ago | 50.8 |
| 1944 high | 56.4 | 1944 low | 49.5 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 6 | 62¼ | 61¾ | 62¼ | +1 |
| ACF-Brill Motor | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | |
| Acme Steel 3 | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | + ¼ |
| Adams Exp .15e | 4 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Addressog-Mult 1 | 3 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Air Reduction 1a | *17 | 40¼ | 39¾ | 40 | |
| Ala & Vicks 6† | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | +1 |
| Alaska Juneau | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp | 19 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Alleghany pf | 14 | 29⅛ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Alleg pr pf | 2 | 51 | 51 | 51 | —1 |
| Alleg L Stl 1.05e | 3 | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Allen Indust ¾g | 4 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ⅜ |
| Allied Mills 2e | 21 | 32 | 30⅝ | 31⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Allied Strs 1 | *12 | 20⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Allied Strs pf 5 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ¼ |
| Allis Ch Mfg ¾e | 17 | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ | — ⅜ |
| Alpha P Cem ¾e | 3 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅜ |
| Amerada Pet 3 | 2 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Airlines 1½g | 1 | 75¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | + ½ |
| Am Bosch ½e | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ½ |
| Am BrakeSh 1.15e | 5 | 42½ | 42 | 42½ | + ½ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 14 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| Am Can 3 | 4 | 88⅞ | 88½ | 88⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Am Can pf 7 † | 0 | 179 | 178½ | 179 | +1 |
| Am Car & F 2½e | 9 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| Am C & F pf 5¼e | 1 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Chain & C 2 | 2 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Am Chicle 4a | 20 | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| Am Crystal Sugar | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Am Distil | 13 | 27⅜ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Am European ¼e | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Am&FP$6pf 4½k | 4 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | — ⅝ |
| Am & F P 2 pf | 4 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ¼ |
| Am-Haw SS 2¼e | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Am Hide & Leath | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Am Hide&L pf 3 | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1 |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 3 | 71 | 70 | 71 | +1 |
| Am Ice pf 3e | 2 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locomo ¾e | 38 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| Am Locom pf 7 | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | + ½ |
| Am News Co 1.80 | 15 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| Am P&L $6 pf | 15 | 55¼ | 54¾ | 55 | + ¼ |
| Am P&L $5 pf | 4 | 48⅝ | 48½ | 48½ | — ⅜ |
| Am Rad&StS .30e | 25 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| Am R Mill .60e | 57 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Am RM pf 4½ † | 590 | 72 | 71¼ | 71¾ | + ¾ |
| Am SafetyRaz ¾e | 27 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | + ½ |
| Am Sh Bldg 2e † | 280 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | +1 |
| Am Smelt & R 2 | 6 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | + ½ |
| Am Snuff pf 6 † | 10 | 148 | 148 | 148 | —2 |
| Am Stl Fdrs 2 | 15 | 25⅞ | 25½ | 25¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Stores 1 | 2 | 18 | 17⅞ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 2e | 3 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Tel & Tel 9 | 25 | 162½ | 161⅝ | 161⅝ | — ⅞ |
| Am Tobacco 3a | 30 | 66¼ | 65 | 66½ | —1¾ |
| Am Tob B 3a | 15 | 69 | 67 | 69 | |
| Am Tob pf 6 † | 30 | 147½ | 147 | 147 | — ½ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½e | 5 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose 1½e | 8 | 45 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Am Wat Wks | 15 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 10 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | |
| Am Zinc pr pf 5k | 1 | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Anaconda Cop1½e | 75 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ | |
| AnaconW&C½e † | 170 | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ | |
| Anchor H-G .45e | 4 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Andes Copper ¾e | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| Armour & Co | 51 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Armour pr pf 6k | 5 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 | |
| ArmstrongCork¾e | 2 | 44⅞ | 44¾ | 44⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Artloom Corp .30e | 34 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| Assd D Gd 2pf7 † | 50 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | — ½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½e | 7 | 64¾ | 64⅛ | 64¾ | |
| Atl Coast L 1½e | 12 | 38½ | 38 | 38½ | + ½ |
| AtlG&W Indies 3g | 3 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Atl Refining 1e | 8 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ | — ⅜ |
| Aust Nichols | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Aust N pfA3½k † | 130 | 73½ | 72⅞ | 73 | + ½ |
| Aviation Corp .10e | 37 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| **B** | | | | | |
| Bald Loco ct ¾e | 14 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Balt & Ohio | 52 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 10 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Bangor & Ar | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | + ½ |
| Ban & A pf7½k † | 20 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | — ½ |
| Barber Asph ¼e | 5 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | + ¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 11 | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | |
| Bath Iron Wks 4 | 40 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | 2 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | + ¼ |
| Beatrice Cr 1.40a | 1 | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Beat Cr pf 4¼ † | 30 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108¼ | — ¼ |
| Belding Hem .80 | 3 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Bell Airc 1e | 12 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| Beech Airc 1g | 7 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| Bendix Aviat 2¼e | 3 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .90e | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| Best & Co 1.60a | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | — ⅛ |
| Best Foods 1e | 11 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | — ¼ |
| Beth Steel 4½e | 7 | 62¼ | 61⅞ | 62 | — ¼ |
| Black&Deck 1.60a | 2 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| Blaw-Knox .45e | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Bliss&Laugh ¾e | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Boeing Airplane 1e | 9 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| BohnAl&Br 2¼e | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | + ¼ |
| Bon Ami A 4 † | 50 | 93¾ | 93 | 93 | — ½ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ † | 10 | 55 | 55 | 55 | + ½ |
| Bond Strs 2 | 1 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Bond Strs pf 4½ | 1 | 116 | 116 | 116 | — ½ |
| Borden Co 1.20e | 3 | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | + ¼ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 3 | 40 | 39¾ | 39⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Boston & Maine | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| Braniff Airw .60 | 9 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| Bridgeport Br 1 | 3 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 8 | 39¾ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Bklyn Un Gas ¼e | 7 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅛ | + ½ |
| Brown Shoe 2 | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| Bucyrus-Erie .45e | 10 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Bucy-Erie pf 7 † | 70 | 122 | 120 | 122 | +1 |
| Budd Mfg | 8 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| Budd Mfg$5pf5 † | 240 | 67½ | 67 | 67¼ | + ¼ |
| Budd Wheel ¾e | 5 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bullard Co ½e | 2 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Bulova Watch 2 | 1 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | |
| Burling Mills1.60 | 48 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33⅛ | + ⅝ |
| BurrAddMach.55e | 16 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | |
| Bush Term ¼e | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bush TermBpf3k † | 230 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Butler Bros .45e | 9 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Butler Br pf 1½ | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| Butte C & Z ¼g | 11 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| **C** | | | | | |
| Calif Pack 1½ | 2 | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ | — ⅜ |
| Callahan Z-Lead | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Cal & Hecla .60e | 13 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Campbell Wy ¾e | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| Can DryGAle ¾e | 14 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ¼ |
| Canad Pacific ½e | 11 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Case JI Co ¾e | 7 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17 | + ½ |
| Case JI pf 7 † | 200 | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ | + ⅜ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 7 | 51½ | 50½ | 51½ | +1½ |
| Celanese Cp 3-70f | 4 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| Celanese 1stpf4¾ | 2 | 101½ | 101⅛ | 101¼ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 † | 10 | 122 | 122 | 122 | + ¾ |
| Celotex Corp ½ | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Celotex Cp pf 1 † | 70 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ | |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | *9 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cent R R N J | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Cerro de Pas 2¼e | 10 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | + ½ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 32 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| Certain-teed pf † | 230 | 113⅞ | 112¾ | 113¼ | +1¼ |
| Champ P & F ¾e | 2 | 28½ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Ches Corp Va .80 | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| Ches & Ohio 3 | 20 | 46⅛ | 45¾ | 45¾ | — ¼ |
| Chi & E Ill A 2e | *10 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Chi Grt West | 3 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| Chi Grt Wpf1⅞k | 4 | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| Chi Mail Or .45e | 3 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chi & No West | 21 | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| Chi & NW pf .15e | 21 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45½ | |
| Chi Pneu Tool 2 | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| Chi Yellow Cab 1 | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| Chickasha Cot 0 1 | 5 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Childs Co | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Chile Cop 1½e † | 50 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | +2⅞ |
| Chrysler Corp 2¼e | 12 | 91⅞ | 91⅛ | 91¾ | — ⅜ |
| City I&F 1.20 | 2 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | |
| City Invest † | 50 | 71 | 70 | 70 | —1 |
| Clark Equip 2¼e | 1 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ½ |
| Clev E I pf 4½ † | 20 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | Sep 27 |
| Clev&Pitt 3½ † | 40 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | + ½ |
| ClimaxMolyb1.20a | 10 | 34⅜ | 33⅝ | 34⅜ | +1⅛ |
| Cluett Pea 1½e | 2 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | + ½ |
| Coca-Cola 3a | 2 | 137 | 136¾ | 136¾ | — ¼ |
| Coca-Cola A 3 † | 30 | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | Sep 27 |
| Colgate-Plm ½a | 6 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29⅜ | + ¼ |
| Colgate-Ppf4¼ † | 20 | 107¾ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | Sep 27 |
| Collins & Aik ¾e | 10 | 37⅛ | 37 | 37 | |
| Col & South † | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| Col&South 1pf † | 30 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| Col & South2pf † | 140 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅝ |
| Colum G&E .10e | 26 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | 4 | 85 | 84⅞ | 85 | |
| Col G&E 5 pf5 † | 20 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1 |
| Colum Pict ½e | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| Colum Carbon 4 | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| Com'l Credit 2 | 6 | 41½ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ⅛ |
| Coml Inv Tr 2.40 | 3 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ | + ¼ |
| Coml Solvents .30e | 15 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| Coml Ed 1.40 | 18 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| Com'with&South | 30 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Com & So pf 3¼k | 3 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | — ¼ |
| Conde Nast ½e | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 3 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Cons Copper | 2 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 32 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edis pf 5 | *7 | 107½ | 106⅝ | 107½ | + ¾ |
| Cons Film pf ¾k | 3 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Nat Gas 1a | 8 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | + ½ |
| Cons RR Cuba pf | 3 | 13¾ | 13 | 13⅛ | |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cons Laund .60e | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee 2 | 57 | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cons Vul pf 1¼ | 4 | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| Consol'n Coal | 5 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¾ | + ½ |
| Consol Coal pf2½ | 2 | 51 | 51 | 51 | +1¼ |
| ConsumP pf4½ † | 110 | 109 | 108⅞ | 109 | |
| Container Corp ¾e | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| Cont Bak ½e | 7 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Cont Can ¾e | 3 | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 1 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .45e | 4 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del .90e | 4 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | |
| Cooper-Bess ¾e | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | + ¼ |
| Cooper Bess pf3 † | 10 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| CopperweldStl .80 | 10 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | + ¼ |
| Con'wdSt pf2½ † | 70 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | — ½ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | 40 | 51 | 50⅞ | 51 | + ¼ |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 2 | 59 | 58¾ | 58¾ | + ¼ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 † | 10 | 179¾ | 179¾ | 179¾ | + ⅜ |
| Cornell-D-E .60e | 9 | 21½ | 20⅝ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| Coty Inc .15e | 17 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | + ¼ |
| Crane Co 1 | 20 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | — ¾ |
| Crane Co pf 5 † | 110 | 110 | 109½ | 109½ | — ¼ |
| Crosley Corp ¾e | 3 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | — ¼ |
| Cream of Wh 1½ | 1 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Crown Cork&S ¾e | 3 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | + ⅞ |
| Crown Cork pf 2¼ | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| Crown Zeller 1 | 3 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| Crown Zel pf 5 † | 250 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | |
| Crucible Steel 3g | 8 | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| Crucible Stl pf 5 | 1 | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | |
| Cuba R R pf † | 50 | 23 | 23 | 23 | + ½ |
| Cuban-A Sug .40g | 3 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Pack .30e | 5 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | —1 |
| Cuneo Press 1½ | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| Curtis Publishing | 13 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Curtis Pub pr pf3a | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | + ⅛ |
| Curtis-Wright ¼g | 31 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Curtis-Wr A 1½e | 3 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ¼ |
| **D** | | | | | |
| Davega Stores .30e | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Davison Chem 1e | 48 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Dayt P&Lpf4½ † | 50 | 111½ | 111⅛ | 111½ | —1 |
| Decca Record 1.20 | 3 | 37½ | 37 | 37½ | +1 |
| Deere & Co 2e | *1 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | + ¼ |
| Deere & Co pf1.40 | 2 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | + ¼ |
| Del & Hudson | 8 | 12¼ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ¾ |
| Del Lack & West | 7 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| Detroit Edi 1.20 | *5 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 † | 80 | 38⅞ | 38 | 38 | — ½ |
| DiamMatch pf1½ | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ¼ |
| Diam T Motor 1 | 3 | 16¼ | 16 | 16⅛ | — ¼ |
| Dist Cp-Sg h2.22 | 1 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | — ⅝ |
| Dixie C A 2½ † | 60 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | + ½ |
| Dome Mines 1.20h | *5 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | — ¼ |
| Douglas Airc 5g | 14 | 66½ | 65 | 66½ | +1⅞ |
| Dow Chem 3 | 7 | 124 | 123¾ | 123¾ | + ¼ |
| Dow Chem pf 4 | 1 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| Dresser Mfg 1e | 6 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | — ¼ |
| Dunhill Int | 68 | 14 | 13½ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| Duq Lt 1pf 5 † | 20 | 118 | 118 | 118 | + ¾ |
| du Pont de N 3¼e | 9 | 154 | 153 | 154 | +1½ |
| du Pont pf 4½ | 1 | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | — ¼ |
| **E** | | | | | |
| Eagle Pich L .45e | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 3 | 166 | 165 | 165 | —1 |
| Edis BrosStrs .80a | 1 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| El Auto-Lite1½e | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | |
| Elec Boat 1e | 16 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | |
| El&Mus Ind .08e | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| El Power & Lt | 3 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 1 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | —1¼ |
| El Storage Bat 2 | 5 | 45⅛ | 45 | 45 | — ⅛ |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 2 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| EmersonElMfg.55e | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ¼ |
| Eng Pub Service | 12 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | — ¼ |
| Eng PS $5 pf5 † | 200 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| EPS$5½pf5½ † | 10 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | + ¾ |
| Eng PS $6 pf6 † | 50 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | |
| Equit Off Bldg | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | +1 |
| Erie R R ½e | 3 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| Erie R R ct ½e | 12 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Erie R R pf A 5 | 3 | 55 | 54⅞ | 55 | +1¾ |
| EurekaVCleaner½ | *2 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ¼ |
| EvansProducts ¾e | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| Ex-Cell-O 2.60 | 11 | 38½ | 36¾ | 38½ | +1⅞ |
| **F** | | | | | |
| Fajardo Sugar 2 | 2 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅜ |
| Farns Tel & Rad | 40 | 14 | 13¾ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Fed MotTruck .40 | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| FedDStrs pf4¼ † | 80 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | + ¼ |
| Ferro Enam ¾e | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | — ¼ |
| Fid P Ins 1.60a | 3 | 48⅝ | 48¼ | 48¼ | — ¼ |
| FirestoneT&R1½e | 6 | 49⅛ | 49 | 49 | |
| Firest T&R pf4½ | 1 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | — ¼ |
| Flintkote .45e | 4 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅜ |
| Follansbee Stl | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| Food Fair Strs 1 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Food Mach 1.40 | 2 | 62 | 62 | 62 | +1 |
| Foster Wheel ½e | 5 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅜ |
| Francisco Sugar | 8 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅜ |
| Frank Simon pf † | 80 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Freeport Sulph 2 | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Fruehauf T 1.20e | 2 | 40⅜ | 40¼ | 40¼ | |
| FruehaufTpf4½ † | 60 | 113 | 113 | 113 | — ⅛ |
| **G** | | | | | |
| Gabriel Co ¼e | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Gair Robert .30g | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| Gardner Denver 1 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| Gamewell 2¼e † | 20 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ½ |
| Gar Wood Ind .40 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Gaylord Cont ½a | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| Gaylord Cpf2¾ † | 80 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| Gen Am Inv 1g | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| Gen Baking .45e | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| Gen Baking pf8 † | 10 | 154½ | 154½ | 154½ | —1 |
| Gen Bronze 30e | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Gen Cable | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| Gen Cable A | 3 | 16¼ | 15¾ | 16¼ | + ½ |
| Gen Cablepf5¼k † | 40 | 98 | 98 | 98 | + ¼ |
| Gen Cigar 1 | 2 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 † | 10 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ | |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | 27 | 37⅜ | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| Gen Foods 1.60 | 3 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | |
| Gen Fds pf 4½ † | 10 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | — ½ |
| Gen G & El A | 24 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Gen Mills 4 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| Gen Motors 2¼e | 21 | 62 | 61⅝ | 61⅞ | — ¼ |
| Gen Out Adv ½e | 8 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | |
| Gen Out Ad A 4 | 6 | 53 | 51¾ | 53 | +1½ |
| Gen Prec Eq 1 | 2 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ½ |
| Gen Print Ink .30e | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Real & Util | 185 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| Gen R&Util pf 6g | 2 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +3 |
| Gen Refract .90e | 15 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | + ¾ |
| Gen Shoe ¾e | 5 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Stl Cast pf 6k | 1590 | 89⅞ | 88 | 89⅝ | +1⅞ |
| Gen Tel 1.60 | 1 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Time Inst ¾e | 2 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Tire&Rub ¼e | 5 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Gillette Saf R .80 | 11 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gillette Saf R pf5 | 3 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ | +1¼ |
| Gimbel Bros .65e | 8 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| Glidden Co .90e | 2 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| Goebel Brew .20 | 2 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ¼ |
| Gold&Stk Tel 6 † | 60 | 111 | 110 | 111 | +1¼ |
| Goodrich BF 1½e | 10 | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ | + ⅜ |
| GoodyearT&R1½e | 19 | 48 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | |
| Goodyear T&R pf5 | 2 | 111 | 111 | 111 | |
| Goth Hosiery ¼g | 6 | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 195 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Granby Con M 15e | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | + ⅛ |
| Grand Union ½e | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Granite C S .175e | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | + ¼ |
| Grant W T 1.40 | 1 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| Grant W T pf 1 | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gt NorIrOre ct 2g | 4 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gt NorRy pf 1e | 21 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ½ |
| Gt West Sug 1.80e | 2 | 26⅜ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| Greer H L 2a | 5 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Greyhound Corp 1 | 5 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| Grum Airc En 1e | 69 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21 | + ⅝ |
| Guantan Sug pf † | 10 | 164 | 164 | 164 | |
| Guantan Sugar | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 15 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¼ |
| Gulf M&O pf2½e | 5 | 53 | 53 | 53 | — ¼ |
| Gulf Oil 1a | 2 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | + ⅛ |
| **H** | | | | | |
| Hack Water 1½ | 2 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅜ |
| Hack W pfA1¾ † | 330 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | —1 |
| Hall WF Print 1 | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| Hat Corp AmA½e | 5 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Hanna 4¼ pf | 40 | 106 | 106 | 106 | — ½ |
| Hayes Indust ½e | 15 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Hayes Mfg | 240 | 7¾ | 7⅛ | 7¾ | + ⅝ |
| HazelAtlasGl5 † | 50 | 107 | 107 | 107 | +1 |
| Hecht Co .30e | 1 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ¼ |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 1 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Hercules Pow1½e | 11 | 83 | 82 | 83 | + ½ |
| Hercules P pf 6 † | 30 | 131 | 131 | 131 | |
| Hires C E 1.20a | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ½ |
| Holland Fuan 2 | 6 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Hollander&Son 1e | 11 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Holly Sugar 1 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| Homestake Min | 14 | 43¼ | [illegible] | 43 | — ¼ |
| Houd-Hers A 2½ | 6 | 44 | 44 | 44 | — ¼ |
| Household Fin 4 | 2 | 68 | 68 | 68 | + ⅛ |
| Household F pf5 † | 30 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | |
| Houston Oil | 14 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ⅛ |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hudson & Man | 14 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| Hudson & Man pf | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Hud Bay M&S h2 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ¼ |
| Hudson Motor .30e | 11 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅜ |
| Hupp Motor | 12 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| **I** | | | | | |
| Idaho Pow 1.60 | 6 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| Illinois Central | 18 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Ill CentralLL 4 † | 10 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | + ¼ |
| Ill Cent pf | 6 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| InspiratCopper ¾e | 31 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | + ⅜ |
| Insuransh ctfs .20a | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| Interch Corp 1.60 | 1 | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | |
| Intercon Rubber 1g | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| InterlakeIron .35g | 7 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int BusMachine6a | 3 | 180 | 180 | 180 | —1 |
| Int Harvester 2.60 | 18 | 80 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int Harvester pf7 † | 50 | 174½ | 174½ | 174½ | |
| Int Hydro-Elec A | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Int Minerals&C½e | 6 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| Int Nick Can 1.60 | 19 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | |
| Int Paper | 43 | 19⅜ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | — ⅜ |
| Int Paper pf 5 | 8 | 84⅜ | 83¾ | 83¾ | — ½ |
| Int Ry Cen Am | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| Int Shoe 1.80 | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ⅜ |
| Int Silver 3 | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | +1 |
| Int Silver pf 7 | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | — ¼ |
| Int Tel & Tel | 42 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | |
| Interst Dept S 1 | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| **J** | | | | | |
| Jewel Tea 1 | 3 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35¾ | + ¼ |
| Johnson&John.20† | 6 | 33⅞ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Johnson&J2dpf4 † | 61 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| Jones&LStl pf B5 | 2 | 82 | 82 | 82 | +1¼ |
| Jones & L Stl 2 | 9 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | |
| Joy Mfg .80 | 5 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ½ |
| **K** | | | | | |
| Kan City South | 7 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | — ¼ |
| Kan City Sou pf1e | *2 | 31¼ | 31 | 31¼ | + ¾ |
| KaufmannDpt .55e | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¾ |
| Kayser J .80e | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| Kelsey-H WhA1½ | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ¼ |
| Kelsey-HWB 1½e | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| Kennecott C 1½e | 169 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | + ½ |
| Kinney$5pf4½k † | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | + ½ |
| Kress S H 1.60 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ¾ |
| Kresge (SS) 1 | 4 | 26 | 25⅞ | 25 | + ⅛ |
| Kroger Grocery 2 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ⅛ |
| **L** | | | | | |
| Laclede Gas pf † | 20 | 84⅜ | 84½ | 84⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Lambert Co. 1½ | 1 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Lehigh C&N ½e | 106 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11 | + ¼ |
| Lehigh Port C ¾e | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| Lehigh Val Coal | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| Lehigh Val Coal pf | 16 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¾ | + ½ |
| Lehigh Val RR | 1 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | |
| LehmanCorp1.20a | 1 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Lehn & Fink 1.40 | 1 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Lerner Stores 2½ | 7 | 42 | 41⅝ | 41⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Lib-O-Glass ¾e | 6 | 52¾ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| LibbyMcN&L ½e | 13 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| Liggett&Myers 3a | 3 | 78½ | 77 | 77 | —1 |
| Liggett&My B 3a | 2 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ | — ¾ |
| Liggett&My pf7 † | 10 | 179¾ | 179¾ | 179¾ | + ¾ |
| LimaLocomo 1½e | 9 | 44⅜ | 43½ | 43½ | — ¾ |
| Link Belt .80 | 2 | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | |
| Lion Oil Ref 1 | *2 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Liquid Carbonic 1a | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| LockheedAirc 1½e | 23 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| LoneStarCem 1¼e | 7 | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¾ | + ¼ |
| Long-B Lumb .10k | 9 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| Loose-Wil Bis 1a | 5 | 35⅛ | 34½ | 35 | + ½ |
| Lorillard (P) ¾e | 3 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Lorillard P pf 7 † | 30 | 160½ | 160¼ | 160½ | |
| Louisv & Nash 5e | 2 | 85½ | 85 | 85 | — ¼ |
| **M** | | | | | |
| MacAnd&F pf 6 † | *70 | 139 | 139 | 139 | +2½ |
| Mack Trucks 1e | 2 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | — ½ |
| Macy R H 2a | 6 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| Macy pf 4¼ | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| Magma Copper ¾e | 18 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Manati Sugar | 36 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | — ¼ |
| Maracaibo O .05e | *3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Marine Midl .16e | 12 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| MarketStRyprpf † | 230 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ¼ |
| Marshall Field .80 | 2 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | + ¼ |
| Martin GL 1½e | 7 | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19½ | + ¼ |
| Martin-Parry .30e | 4 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | |
| Mathieson Alk¾e | 3 | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| May Dept Strs 3 | 2 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| Maytag Co | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ¼ |
| McCall Corp 1.40 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ¼ |
| McCrory Stores 1 | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ¼ |
| McGraw Elec 1 | 2 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | + ¼ |
| McIntyreP h2.22a | 1 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | |
| McKess&Rob 1.40 | 12 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | + ⅝ |
| McLellanStrs .70e | 2 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| McQuay-Norris 1 | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Mead Corp .45e | 8 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | |
| Mead Corp pf 6 † | 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 | |
| MeadpfBww5½ † | 10 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | +1¾ |
| Melville Shoe 2 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | + ½ |
| Mengel Co ¼g | 2 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| Mengel 5pf 2½ † | 30 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | + ¾ |
| Mesta Mach 2½ | 6 | 35 | 34⅝ | 35 | + ½ |
| Miami Copper ½e | 18 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | + ⅜ |
| Mid Cont Pet .40e | 6 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | + ¼ |
| Midland Stl P 2 | 1 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Minn-Hon Reg ½e | 12 | 41 | 40 | 40½ | —1 |
| Minn-H pfD 4 † | 10 | 107 | 107 | 107 | —1 |
| Minn-Moline | 32 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Minn-Mol pf 4⅞k | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| Minn&StLRy 2e | 7 | 56⅛ | 53⅛ | 56¼ | +3½ |
| Mission Corp 1g | 8 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | + ¼ |
| Mo-Kan-Texas | 18 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| Mo-Kan Texas pf | 10 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Mohawk Carpet 2 | 1 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Monsanto Ch 2 | 1 | 85½ | 85⅛ | 85½ | — ½ |
| Montgom Ward 2 | 25 | 52⅜ | 52 | 52¼ | + ⅜ |
| Morris & Essex † | 350 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| MotorProducts 1e | 10 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ½ |
| Motor Wheel .90e | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| Mueller Brass 1.60 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| Mullins Mfg B | 5 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Mullins Mfgpf7 † | 20 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ½ |
| Murray Corp ¼e | 8 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | |
| **N** | | | | | |
| MyersFEBros1½e | 2 | 53 | 53 | 53 | +4 |
| Nash-Kelvin ¾e | 24 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| NashCh&StL 1e † | 20 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ½ |
| Nat Acme 1½e | 5 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Auto Fib ⅛g | 9 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ⅜ |
| Nat Auto F pf 60 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Nat Aviation ¼e | 3 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | |
| Nat Biscuit 1.20 | 9 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | + ¼ |
| Nat Can | 3 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| Nat Cash Reg 1a | *8 | 32¼ | 32 | 32 | + ¼ |
| Nat Container new | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| Nat CylinderG .80 | 3 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| NatDairyProd1.20 | 11 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | + ½ |
| Nat Dept St ½a | 9 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18½ | + ¼ |
| Nat Distillers 2 | 16 | 35⅜ | 35⅛ | 35⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Nat E&Stpg 1½e | 4 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| Nat Gypsum ¼g | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| Nat Gyp pf 4½ † | 160 | 98 | 95¾ | 97½ | +1 |
| Nat Lead ½ | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ⅜ |
| Nat Lead pfA 7 † | 10 | 177 | 177 | 177 | |
| NatMa&SCas .30e | 7 | 22 | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Nat Oil Prod ¾e | 2 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| Nat Power & Lt | 6 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Nat Steel 3 | 13 | 66⅝ | 66¼ | 66½ | |
| Nat Sup 6 pf 6 † | 80 | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | — ¼ |
| Nat Sup$2pf2½k | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| NatS 5½pf5½ † | 70 | 85 | 84¾ | 85 | |
| Nat Tea | 4 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Natomas Co ¼g | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Nehi Corp ½ | 3 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Newbury JJ 2.40 | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| NewmontMin 1½e | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Newport Ind .60e | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| NewptNShip 1½e | 4 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| NY Air Br 1½e | 2 | 47⅜ | 46 | 47⅜ | + ⅜ |
| NY Cent RR 1½e | 43 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| NY Chi StL pf | 2 | 84⅞ | 84⅜ | 84⅜ | — ¼ |
| NY Shipbuild1½e | 7 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Norf & West 10 † | 180 | 203½ | 203 | 203 | — ½ |
| No AmAviation 1g | 7 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| North AmCo 1.24f | 19 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Northern Pac 1e | 10 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Nor Sta Pr pf 5 † | 140 | *114 | 113 | 114 | +1¼ |
| NorthwestAirl ½e | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ¼ |
| Norwalk T&R .40e | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| NorwichPharm .60 | 1 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| **O** | | | | | |
| Ohio Oil ½a | 12 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ½ |
| Olive Farm Eq 3e | 6 | 54⅛ | 53⅞ | 54 | — ¼ |
| Omnibus Corp ¾e | 5 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Otis Elevator .65e | 4 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| Owens-Ill Glass 2 | 3 | 60 | 59⅞ | 60 | |
| **P** | | | | | |
| Pac Am Fish 1g | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Pac Coast 2 pf † | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅜ |
| Pac Gas & El 2 | *9 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ | — ⅛ |
| Pac Mills 2 | 6 | 39¼ | 38⅜ | 38¾ | — ¾ |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pac T&T pf 6 † | *30 | 160 | 160 | 160 | |
| Pac Tin Cons | 3 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Packard Mot .10e | 24 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Pan Am Air 1g | 26 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31¾ | — ⅛ |
| Panhand EPL 2e | 5 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 | — ¼ |
| PanhEPLpf5.60 † | 20 | 110 | 110 | 110 | — ¼ |
| Panh P&R .10e | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Param Pictures 2 | 5 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | |
| Park & Tilford | 1 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Park Utah Con M | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Parke Davis .90e | 15 | 30 | 29⅜ | 29¾ | + ⅜ |
| Parker Rust 1½ | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅜ |
| Parmelee Transport | 5 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| Patino Mines 2¼e | 17 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | |
| Penn-Cent Airl | 3 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Penn-Dix Cement | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Penn C&C ½e | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Penn RR 1e | 37 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| Peoples Gas&C 4 | 1 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| Peoria & East | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ¼ |
| Pepsi-Cola 1½e | *32 | 63 | 61¾ | 62⅛ | + |
| Pere Marquette | 2 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| Pere Marq pf | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — ½ |
| Petrol Corp .20e | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| Phelps Dodge 1.60 | 65 | 23½ | 23 | 23⅜ | + ½ |
| Phila Co 6pf 3 † | *160 | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53⅞ | +1¾ |
| Phila Co $6pf6 † | 40 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | |
| Phila Elec .90e | 21 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| Philco Corp .60e | 3 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | + ⅛ |
| Philip Morris 3a | 3 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | — ½ |
| Ph Mor pf 4¼ † | 80 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | Sep 27 |
| Phillips Pet 2 | 11 | 43¼ | 43⅛ | 43¼ | + ⅛ |
| Pillsbury Mills 1e | 7 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Pittsburgh Coal | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Pitts Coal pf 2k | 7 | 68½ | 68 | 68⅛ | +1½ |
| Pitt Scr & B .30e | 15 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Pitt Steel | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Pitt Steel 5pf † | 270 | 50 | 49⅜ | 50 | + ⅞ |
| Pittston Co | 2 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Pitt & West Va | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| Poor & Co B ¾e | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| Pressed Stl Car 1 | 32 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Pr Stl C 2pf2½ | 2 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | —1 |
| Proctor & Gam 2a | 3 | 57⅛ | 57 | 57 | — ¼ |
| Pub Svc NJ ¾e | 8 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| Pub S NJ 8pf8 † | 190 | 118¾ | 118¼ | 118¾ | + ¼ |
| Pub S NJ 7pf7 † | 160 | 109⅛ | 108½ | 108¾ | + ¼ |
| Pub S NJ 6pf6 † | 50 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107½ | + ½ |
| Pub S NJ $5pf5 † | 720 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Pullman 2 | 23 | 47⅜ | 46¾ | 46¾ | —1 |
| Pure Oil ¼g | 7 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| Pure Oil 5 pf 5 | 2 | 105 | 104½ | 105 | + ⅛ |
| Purity Bak .95e | 7 | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| **R** | | | | | |
| RadioCp ofAm.20e | 27 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | + ¼ |
| Radio pf 3½ | 12 | 75⅝ | 75½ | 75½ | + ½ |
| Radio-K-Orph | 10 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Radio-K-O pf 6 † | 50 | 91¼ | 91 | 91 | |
| Raybestos-M 1½ | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| Rayonier Inc | 4 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Rayonier Inc pf 2 | 2 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Reis & Co 1pf † | 50 | 60½ | 59¾ | 60½ | +1¾ |
| RemingRand 1.20a | 6 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Rens & Sara 8 † | 60 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ | + ⅛ |
| Reo Motors ½e | 3 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Repub Steel ¾e | 16 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Rep Stl pf A 6 | 2 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98¾ | + ¾ |
| Revere Cop & Br | 8 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ¼ |
| Rev C5¼pf5¼ † | 50 | 79⅛ | 79 | 79 | — ¾ |
| Reynolds Met ¾e | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | + ⅛ |
| Reynolds pf5½ † | 80 | 94 | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | — ⅞ |
| Reynolds Spr ¾e | 5 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Reynolds B 1.40a | 11 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 33 | — ¼ |
| Rheem Mfg 1 | 1 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| Richfield Oil ½g | 6 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ¼ |
| Roan Ant Cop | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| Royal Type .45e | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Sep 27 |
| Ruberoid .45e | 6 | 34 | 34 | 34 | + ½ |
| Rustless I&S .60 | 3 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| Rustless pf2½ † | 20 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| **S** | | | | | |
| Safeway Strs 3 | 1 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Safe St 5 pf 5 † | 50 | 113 | 113 | 113 | — ⅜ |
| St Joseph Lead 2 | 3 | 32¼ | 31¾ | 31¾ | —1⅛ |
| St L-San Fran | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| St L-San Fran pf | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Sep 27 |
| Savage Arms ⅝e | 19 | 8¾ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | |
| Schenley Dis 2 | 11 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| Seaboard Oil 1 | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | Sep 27 |
| Seagrave Corp | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | Sep 27 |
| Sears Roebuck 3a | 8 | 98 | 97⅛ | 98 | |
| Servel Inc 1 | 14 | 22⅛ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| SharonStlCorp¾e | 2 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Sharon Stl pf 5 † | 20 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | +1⅞ |
| Sharp & Doh ¼e | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Shattuck FG 40a | 6 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| Shell Un Oil ½e | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ¼ |
| Simmons Co ¾e | 4 | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅞ | + ⅜ |
| SimondsS&Stl1.60 | 3 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| Sinclair Oil .80 | 11 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Skelly Oil ¾e | 7 | 36¼ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | — ¼ |
| Sloss-Shef Stl 45e | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Smith AO Cp ½e | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| Smith & Cor Ty 2 | 1 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Socony-Vacuum ½ | 52 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| SouAmG&P .20e | 3 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| So P R Sug5.90e | 8 | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ | — ¼ |
| Sou Cal Edi 1½ | 3 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| Sou Nat Gas ⅞e | 2 | 15¾ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ¼ |
| SoPRicoSugpf8 † | 30 | 152 | 152 | 152 | —3 |
| So'east Grey L 2a | 2 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | |
| Southern Pac 2a | 40 | 28½ | 28 | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Southern Ry 2e | 24 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| Southern Ry pf 5 | 8 | 53½ | 52⅞ | 53⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Sou Ry M&O 4 † | 10 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | + ⅛ |
| Sparks With .30e | 3 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ¼ |
| Spear&Copf5½ † | 10 | 72 | 72 | 72 | +2 |
| Sperry Corp 1e | 18 | 26¼ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ¼ |
| SpicerMfg pfA3 † | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| Spiegel Inc | 17 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Spiegel pf 4½ † | 40 | 69 | 69 | 69 | + ¼ |
| Square D Co 1½e | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| Stand Brands 1 | 3 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | |
| Std G&E $6pr pf | 2 | 62 | 61¾ | 62 | + ½ |
| Std G&E $7pr pf | 6 | 69¾ | 68¾ | 69¾ | + ¾ |
| StandOilCal 1½e | 12 | 35¾ | 35⅝ | 35¾ | + ¼ |
| Stand Oil Ind 1a | 17 | 32⅞ | 32¾ | 32⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Stand Oil NJ 1a | 21 | 54⅛ | 53¾ | 53¾ | — ⅛ |
| Stand Oil Ohio 2 | 2 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | |
| Std Stl Sprg ½e | 17 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Starrett (LS) 2e | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| SterlingDrug 2¼e | 8 | 65 | 64½ | 63¾ | + ¼ |
| Stokely Bros | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| Stone & Web ⅛g | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| Stewart Warn ½a | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Studebaker ¼e | 10 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | — ¼ |
| Sun Oil 1a | 2 | 60½ | 60 | 60½ | + ½ |
| Sun Oil pfA4½ † | 10 | 127 | 127 | 127 | |
| Sunray Oil .10e | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Sunshine Mng .30e | 52 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Superheater 1a | 3 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Sup Oil Cal ¼g | 1 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ | + ⅞ |
| Sweets Co Am ¼e | 2 | 20⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Swift & Co 1.60a | 6 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Swift Intl 2a | 7 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29 | |
| Sylvan El Pr ¾e | 2 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |
| Syming-Gould | 3 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| **T** | | | | | |
| Telautograph | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — |
| Tenn Corp ¾e | 6 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | + ¼ |
| Texas Co 2 | 17 | 45¼ | 44⅞ | 45⅛ | — ¼ |
| TexasGulfProd ¼e | 1 | 6⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ¼ |
| Tex GulfSulph 2a | 21 | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ¼ |
| Tex Pac C&O ½ | 7 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| Tex PLTrust .15g | 16 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | |
| Texas & Pac Ry1g | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| Thatcher Mfg ½e | 2 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| That cv pf 3.60 † | 10 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | +1¼ |
| TheFair pf5¼k † | 20 | 108 | 108 | 108 | +1 |
| Thermoid Co .40 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Third Ave Tran | 37 | 6⅞ | 5¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| ThompsonProd¾e | 5 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | |
| Thompson-Starrett | 28 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Thompson-Star pf | 15 | 30⅜ | 28⅜ | 30¼ | +1⅞ |
| Tide WA Oil .60a | 7 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | |
| TideWAOpf4½ † | 90 | 106 | 106 | 106 | |
| Timken-D Ax1½e | 8 | 31⅛ | 31 | 31 | |
| TimkenRBear1½e | 2 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| Trans & West Air | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Tri-Cont Corp | 17 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Twent C-Fox F 2 | 25 | 24¾ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Twent C-F pf1½ | 3 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | |
| Twin City RapidTr | 19 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ¼ |
| TwinCRTpf5¼k † | 300 | 106 | 104½ | 105 | + ¼ |
| Twin Coach .30e | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| **U** | | | | | |
| Union Bag&P .45e | 24 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Union Carbide 3 | 5 | 78⅛ | 78 | 78 | —1 |
| UnEM4½pf4½ † | 130 | 113 | 112¾ | 112¾ | — ¾ |
| Union ElMo pf5 † | 20 | 117 | 117 | 117 | |
| Union Oil Cal 1 | 2 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Union Pacific 6 | 8 | 108¼ | 107½ | 107½ | — ¾ |
| Union Pacific pf 4 | 1 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | + ¾ |
| United Air L ½e | 7 | 31⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ¼ |
| Un Airlines pf4½ | 2 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | |
| United Airc 1½e | 28 | 31⅞ | 30⅞ | 31⅛ | + ⅜ |
| United Airc pf 5 | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | |
| United Biscuit 1 | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| United Carbon 3 | 1 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | — ⅛ |
| Unit-CarrF 1.20a | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | + ¼ |
| United Corp | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Unit Corp pf 1¼k | 8 | 37⅞ | 37 | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| United Drug | 3 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| Unit Drug pf4¾ | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | + ¼ |
| Unit El Coal ¼e | 19 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ⅛ |
| UnitedEngF1½e | 1 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Unit Fruit 3¼e | 5 | 90 | 89½ | 90 | + ⅛ |
| Unit Gas Imp new | 15 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |

## Stocks Still Lack Trend; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The stock market continued to grope through a fog-covered terrain today and, while scattered leaders managed to make a little headway, slight stumbling propensities were displayed by many pivotals.

Talk of a long European conflict failed to stimulate the armament group unduly or depress issues that might benefit by a quick crash of the Nazis. Those who sold recently on reconversion apprehension when it looked as though Germany might fold any day were apparently in no hurry to reinstate commitments. Individual issues were benefited by special business influences but, as in the previous session, it was more a case of investment and speculative confusion than anything else. The result virtually was a stalemate.

Dealings expanded at intervals after the start but slowdowns were numerous. Minor variations either way ruled near the close, with isolated wider ups and downs in evidence. Transfers ran to around 600,000 shares.

Kennecott and Grumman aircraft edged into new high ground for 1944. Supported at intervals were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Montgomery Ward and Goodyear. Lacking rising steam were U. S. Steel, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Chrysler, Texas Co., Consolidated Edison, U. S. Rubber and Oliver Farm.

Moderately popular in the curb were Ken-Rad Tube, Aircraft Accessories, Merritt-Chapman, Fansteel and Republic Aviation.

## Banking Group Buys Mills Stock Control

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Purchase of controlling stock interests in Goodall Worsted Co. and Sanford Mills, both of Sanford, Maine, by a group of bankers headed by Union Securities Corp. was disclosed today.

The group is paying $40 a share for the Sanford mill stock and $55 a share for the Goodall stock and planned later to offer to buy all of the stock of both companies outstanding, after completing the purchase of a sufficient amount for control.

It was understood the banking group planned to place Elmer L. Ward, president of Goodall Co., sales subsidiary of Goodall Worsted Mills, in charge of both mills.

The selling stockholders included William H. Marland, Harvey D. Thornburg, Thomas M. Goodall and W. N. Campbell. The banking group includes, in addition to Union Securities Corp., W. C. Langley & Co. and associates in Boston and New York, Blyth & Co., First Boston Corp., Harriman Ripley & Co., and E. H. Rollins & Sons.

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UnitMer&M 2a † | 15 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | + ¾ |
| UnitMer&Mfgpf5 † | 60 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | |
| US & For Sec | 5 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| United Paperbd | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| US Gypsum 2 | 3 | 79 | 78½ | 79 | +1 |
| US Leather | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| US Leather A 1e | 6 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| US Lines | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| US Lines pf .70 | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| US Real & Imp | 13 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | + ⅛ |
| US Rubber 1½e | 3 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | — ⅛ |
| US Sm R&M 1¼e | 3 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | |
| US Steel 3e | 15 | 57¾ | 57½ | 57½ | — ⅛ |
| US Steel pf 7 | 7 | 129¼ | 129 | 129¼ | |
| US Tobacco .90e | 3 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | — ⅛ |
| United Stores A | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Univ Lab | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Univ Lab pf 2½ | 60 | 38 | 37¾ | 38 | +1 |
| Univ Leaf Tob4 † | 30 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | — ⅛ |
| **V** | | | | | |
| Van Norman 1 | 3 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Van Raalte 2½e | 2 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | — ⅛ |
| Vanadium Corp | 2 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Vertient S .40e | 16 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Va-Carb Chem | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Va-C Chem 6pf3k | 2 | 54 | 53¼ | 53¼ | — ⅛ |
| Va El&P $5pf5 † | 120 | 118 | 118 | 118 | — ¾ |
| VicksSh&Pac 5 † | 20 | 76 | 75 | 76 | +2 |
| Vir Ry pf 1½ | 2 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | + ⅛ |
| **W** | | | | | |
| Wab RR pf 4½e | 2 | 52 | 51½ | 52 | +1 |
| Walker H G&Wh 4 | 2 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — ½ |
| WalkerHG&Wpfh1 | 4 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Walworth Co .30e | 3 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Warner Bros Pict | 48 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Warren Fdy & P | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Wash Gas Lt 1½ | 3 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ¼ |
| Waukesha Mot 1 | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| Wayne Pump 2 | 1 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ¼ |
| Webster Eisenlohr | 58 | 9⅝ | 9⅜ | 9½ | + ⅛ |
| Wesson O&S 1½e | 4 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| Wesson O&S pf 4 | 2 | 80½ | 80 | 80 | |
| West Ind Sug ½a | 13 | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| West PPowpf4½ † | 70 | 118 | 117 | 117½ | — ⅞ |
| West P El A 7 † | 30 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| WVa Pulp&Pap 1e | 1 | 23 | 24 | 24 | + ⅛ |
| WVa P&Ppf4½ † | 10 | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| West Auto Sup 1 | 4 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | + ¼ |
| West Maryland | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| West Maryl 2 pf | 2 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| WestUnTelA 1½e | 6 | 44⅜ | 44½ | 44½ | — ⅛ |
| WestingAirBr ¾e | 21 | 28¼ | 27¾ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| West El&Mfg 3e | 8 | 103⅜ | 102¾ | 103¾ | + ⅜ |
| West E&M pf 3e | 50 | 140 | 140 | 140 | |
| Westv4½pf4¼ † | 50 | 105½ | 105¾ | 105½ | + ¼ |
| Westvaco pf4½ † | 50 | 108½ | 108¼ | 108½ | +1 |
| Wheel&LE 1½e † | 10 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | —1 |
| Wh&LE pf 5½ † | 20 | 103 | 103 | 103 | + ½ |
| WheelingSteel ¾e | 2 | 28½ | 28⅜ | 28½ | |
| Wheel Stl prpf5 † | 10 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | — ¼ |
| White Motor ¾e | 2 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| White Sew Mach | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Willys Overland | 13 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Wilson & Co | 12 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | |
| Wilson-Jones ¾e | 12 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | +1 |
| Woolwth FW 1.60 | 10 | 43⅛ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | |
| Worth P & M | 3 | 31⅛ | 31 | 31 | — ⅛ |
| **Y** | | | | | |
| Yale & Towne .60 | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| York Corp .30e | 3 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| Young Spg&W 1a | 5 | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | + ⅜ |
| YoungstSh&T1½e | 16 | 39 | 38⅞ | 39 | + ¼ |
| YoungS&Tpf5½ † | 20 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | |
| Youngst Stl D ¾e | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| **Z** | | | | | |
| Zenith Radio 1e | 1 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Zonite Prod .15e | 3 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | — ⅛ |

(*) Ex-dividend: (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year: (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year: (h) payable in Canadian funds: (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943: (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales.
(*) Called shares. (†) Ex-distribution.
(f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk.
(2) Ex-rights. (3) Certificate of deposit.
(x) When distributed. (3) Stamped.
(b) Sellers.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains at Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dec. Wheat** | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.61 | 1.59⅞ | 1.61 | 1.61 | |
| Minneapolis | 1.53½ | 1.52⅝ | 1.53⅛ | 1.53⅝ | |
| Kansas City | 1.54⅞ | 1.54 | 1.54⅞ | 1.54⅝ | |
| **May Wheat** | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.58½ | 1.57½ | 1.58⅛ | 1.58⅝ | |
| Minneapolis | 1.52⅝ | 1.51⅞ | 1.52 | 1.52⅝ | |
| Kansas City | 1.51 | 1.50⅝ | 1.51 | 1.51⅛ | |
| **July Wheat** | | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.47⅛ | 1.46⅞ | 1.47⅛ | 1.48 | |
| Minneapolis | | | | | |
| Kansas City | 1.40⅝ | 1.40 | 1.40⅝ | 1.41⅛ | |
| **Dec. Oats** | | | | | |
| Chicago | .62⅛ | .61⅛ | .61⅞ | .61⅞ | |
| Minneapolis | .56⅛ | .55⅛ | .56⅛ | .56⅛ | |
| **Rye, Chicago:** | | | | | |
| Dec | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.02¼ | 1.03¾ | 1.04¼ |
| May | 1.03 | 1.03½ | 1.01⅞ | 1.03⅛ | 1.03⅞ |
| July | .98⅛ | .98⅛ | .96⅞ | .98⅛ | .98⅞ |
| **Barley, Chicago:** | | | | | |
| Dec. | 1.00⅝ | 1.01⅛ | 1.00⅛ | 1.01⅛ | 1.00⅞ |
| May | .94⅞ | .95⅛ | .94⅛ | .95⅛ | .94⅞ |
| July | | | | .91⅛ | .91 |

### Wool

| Grease | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | .... | .... | .... | 92.0n | 91.5 |
| December | .... | .... | .... | 91.0n | 90.0 |
| March | 88.0 | 88.5 | 88.0 | 88.3b | 87.2 |
| May | 86.0 | 86.5 | 86.0 | 86.8b | 85.2 |
| July | 84.5 | 85.3 | 84.5 | 85.3b | 84.2 |
| **Tops** | | | | | |
| October | 132.0 | 133.0 | 132.0 | 133.0b | 131.5 |
| December | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.6 | 127.8b | 127.0 |
| March | 120.0 | 121.3 | 120.0 | 121.4b | 119.5 |
| May | 117.0 | 118.3 | 117.0 | 118.3b | 116.5 |
| July | 114.5 | 115.8 | 114.5 | 116.0b | 113.5 |

bBid. nNominal.

### Cotton

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October | 21.95 | 22.08 | 21.88 | 22.08 | 21.95 |
| December | 21.89 | 22.09 | 21.85 | 22.04 | 21.91 |
| March | 21.89 | 22.12 | 21.85 | 22.06 | 21.91 |
| May | 21.86 | 22.13 | 21.84 | 22.06 | 21.89 |
| July | 21.88 | 21.97 | 21.62 | 21.91 | 21.69 |

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Onions** | | | | | |
| November | 1.17 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 1.17o | 1.15 |
| January | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.35 |
| **Eggs** | | | | | |
| October | 34.35 | 34.95 | 34.35 | 34.70 | 34.15 |
| November | | | | 34.60b | 34.60 |
| December | 34.80 | 35.60 | 34.80 | 35.45 | 34.90 |
| January | 32.50 | 33.35 | 32.50 | 33.00 | 32.00 |
| **Potatoes** | | | | | |
| November | | | | 3.25n | 3.25 |

o—Offered, n—Nominal, b—Bid.

## Boston Stocks

Sept. 28

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .30a | Bird & Sn. Inc | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 110½ |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | 36⅞ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 67 | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| .. | B&M A pf | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 5 |
| .. | B&M st A pf | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| .. | B&M st B pf | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7⅛ |
| .64 | Bos Pers Pr | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| .30a | Copper Range | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 4.50 | East G&P prpf | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 74 |
| .. | East M SR pf B | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| .75a | Eastern SS | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ |
| .60a | Int'l But Hole | 13 | 13 | 13 | 11½ |
| .. | Maine Cent pf | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 26 |
| 3.50a | Mergenthaler | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| .50a | Narr Rac Asso | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | 10⅛ |
| .. | National Serv | 6c | 6c | 6c | 5c |
| .. | Nat Tunnell | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 4.25a | N E T&T | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 6.00 | Nor RR(NH) | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| .60 | Shawmut As | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 1.60a | Torrington | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 3.13½b | Unit Sh M | 73 | 73⅛ | 72⅛ | 73 |

## New York Curb

### Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28000 | Airc Access | 5¾ | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Air-wayElAp | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 30 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 50 | Alum Ltd (h6a) | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | 73⅞ |
| 1400 | Alum Co Am (2) | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 100 | Alum Goods (.60e) | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1.20 | Am Book | 41⅛ | 41 | 41 |
| 1800 | Am Cen Mfg | 11⅜ | 10½ | 11 |
| 400 | Am Cit P&LB | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 900 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 36¾ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 500 | Am Gas & El (1.60) | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ |
| 300 | Am Gen (.15e) | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1.75 | Am Gen $2 pf (2) | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ |
| .50 | Am Gen $2½pf (2½) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| .50 | Am Laund Mch | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 1000 | Am Light & T (1.20) | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 200 | Am Lt & T pf (1½) | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 2600 | Am Maracaibo | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 700 | Am Republics | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ |
| 100 | Am Seal-Kap | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 600 | Am Superpow | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Am Writ Pap | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Anch Post F | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 10 | Appal El Pow | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 200 | Argus Inc | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 200 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | Ark N Gas pf | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 1200 | Aro Equipt | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ |
| 200 | Ashland Oil&R | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 200 | Atlantic C F (¼e) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Atlas Corp war | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 2200 | Atlas D Forge (½e) | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 1800 | Atlas Ply (½e) | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | Automat Prod (.20e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1xd | Avery&Sons (½e) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 600 | Babcock&Wil (1e) | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ |
| 1800 | Baldwin Loco war | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 |
| 200 | Baldwin Rub (.60e) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 700 | Barium Stl | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Bar&Seel A (1.20) | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 400 | Bellanca Airc | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Blue Rid cv pf | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 100 | Bliss (E W) (1) | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 100 | Blue Ridge | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Birds S Fdy | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1900 | Berk & Gay Furn | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 20 | Bohack (HC) 1 pf | 105 | 104 | 105 |
| 100 | Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Breeze Corp | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 400 | Brewst Aero | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | BrownF&WA (1.30e) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 300 | Brown-F Dist | 20¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 200 | Brown Rubber | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Buckeye P I (.80) | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 1400 | Buf N&EP pf | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 50 | Buf N&EP $5pf | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 800 | Bunk Hill&S (6) | 10⅜ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 7600 | Burma Ltd | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Cab El Prod | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 600 | Callite Tung (.20e) | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 200 | Can Marconi (h.04e) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 40 | Caro P&L $7 pf (7) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 300 | Carrier Corp | 17 | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| 900 | Catalin Am | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Cen HudG&E | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 | CenNYPow pf (5) | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 100 | Cessna Airc | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 400 | ChambMWSt | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 50 | Chi Riv & Mch | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 300 | Chief Cons Mng | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 75 | Childs pf | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2000 | Cities Service | 13¼ | 13 | 13⅛ |
| 450 | Cit Svc pf | 106¼ | 105m | 1-06¼ |
| 30 | Cit Svc pf BB | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 100 | City Au Stpg (.60) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 225 | CleveEl Illum (1½e) | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 200 | Cleve Tract (1e) | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 500 | Colo Fuel & I war | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 10 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 50 | Comm PSvc (1.60) | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 50 | CompoShM vtc (.60) | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 200 | Cons Biscuit (.40) | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 400 | Cons GE B (3.60) | 67⅛ | 67 | 67 |
| 70 | ConGEBalpfB (4½) | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 20 | Con GE Bal pf C (4) | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 200 | Cons Gas Ut (.10g) | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ |
| 575 | Cons Mng & S (h1a) | 43¾ | 43 | 43¾ |
| 100 | Cons Stl Corp (2e) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 600 | Cons Textile | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 |
| 300 | ContyFdy&Mch (¾e) | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ |
| 1150 | Copper Range (½e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 125 | Cosden Petropf (⅝k) | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 400 | CreolePet (½e) | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1400 | CroftBrew (.05g) | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 700 | Crystal Oil Ref | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 175 | Crystal Oil R pf | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| 2900 | Cuban AtlSug (3e) | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25¼ |
| 50 | Davenp Hos (¾e) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 200 | DennisonMfgA (.40e) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 500 | Derby Oil | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 50 | Derby Oil pf (29½k) | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 100 | Det Gray Ir | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 140 | DeVilbiss | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 400 | Diana Strs (.80) | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 100 | Domest Ind A (e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 700 | Domin Stl & Coal | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 50 | East G&P 6pf (3k) | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 175 | East G&P prpf (46) | 71⅞ | 71¼ | 71⅞ |
| 300 | East Sta Corp | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 25 | EastSugAs pf (2½k) | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 700 | Easy WashMB (¼e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2700 | El Bond & Sh | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| 600 | El Bond & Sh pf (6) | 98 | 97¾ | 98 |
| 100 | El P&L war | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 200 | Elgin Nat Wat (¼e) | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33½ |
| 10 | Emp Dis El 5 pf | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2900 | Equity Corp | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 150 | EquityCrp$3pf (2¼k) | 39¼ | 39⅛ | 39¼ |
| 300 | Esquire Inc (½e) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 2500 | EversharpInc (1.20a) | 43 | 41½ | 43 |
| 1900 | Fedders Mfg | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 50 | Ford M Can B (h1) | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 200 | Fo (P) Brew (1) | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 200 | Flier (G A) (2g) | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ |
| 200 | Gen Finance (.20a) | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 10 | Gen Share pf | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 25 | Georg Pow $6 pf | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 400 | Gln Ald Coal (1.30e) | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ |
| 100 | Gilchrist (½e) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 475 | Godchaux Sug A | 49 | 47¾ | 48 |
| 300 | Godchaux Sug B | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 1000 | Goldfield Con | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 20 | Gorh Inc pf | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 1500 | Greenf T&D (½g) | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 100 | Groc Str Prod (.15e) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 50 | Gul St Ut $6 pf (6) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 400 | Hall Lamp (.60e) | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| 100 | Hartford Ray vtc | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 200 | Hecla Min (¾e) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 100 | Heyden Chem (.60e) | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 200 | Holl C Gold | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Holt H & Co | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Horn & Hard (1.60) | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 200 | Humble Oil (1½) | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 100 | Huyler's | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 300 | Ill Pow div ct | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 100 | Ill Pow pf (2⅝k) | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 100 | Imp Oil Ltd (h½) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Imp Tb Can (h.40a) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 70 | Ind Svc 6% pf | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |
| 100 | Indus Finan pf | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 50 | Ins Co N Am (2½a) | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 300 | Int Hyd-El pf | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 1000 | Int ePtrol (h1) | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 100 | Inters Pw Del pf | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 1100 | Invest Roy (.04) | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 75 | Iron Firm vtc (1.20) | 19½ | 19 | 19 |
| 100 | Irving Air Ch (1) | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 100 | Ital Superpow A | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| 300 | JacobsAirEn (.20e) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 1500 | Jacobs (F L) | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ |
| 50 | JerCP&L5½pf (5½) | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 50 | JerCP&L 7 pf (1) | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 2150 | Ken-RadT&LA (⅜g) | 23 | 21½ | 22⅜ |
| 200 | Kennedy's (.90e) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 | Kimber Clrk pf (6) | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 500 | KingstonProd (.10e) | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |
| 600 | Kirby Pet (.10e) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |

### Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

| Sales, Stock and Div. | | High | Low | 2:55 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| 300 | Lane-Wells (1) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 100 | Lefcourt Real | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2100 | Leonard Oil Dev | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Lionel Corp (.80) | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 100 | Lipton pf (1½) | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 50 | Locke Stl Ch (1.20a) | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 500 | Lone Star Gas | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 3500 | Long Is Ltg | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 |
| 1.25 | Long Is L pf | 75 | 74¾ | 75 |
| .25 | Long Is L pf B | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 100 | Louis L & E (.40) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 100 | Lynch Corp (2) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 400 | Manati Sugar war | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Mangel Strs | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 100 | Marion St Shov | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 100 | Massey-Harris | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 100 | McCord Rad B | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 900 | McWill Dredg (e) | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| 200 | Memph N Gas | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 6200 | Merritt-C & S | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 50 | Mr-C&SpfA (12⅝k) | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 900 | Merritt-C&S war | 2½ | 2 | 2½ |
| 900 | Mesabi Ion | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 500 | Michigan Sug | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 300 | Mid St P Avtc (.51e) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1700 | MidWestCrp (.20e) | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11¾ |
| 175 | Midvale (1½e) | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (¾) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Mid West Ref (.15e) | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 300 | Mining Corp Can | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 375 | Minn Min&M | 60½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 400 | Mock J Voeh | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ |
| 20 | Montg Ward A (7) | 173½ | 173½ | 173½ |
| 50 | Montr LH&P | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 25 | Moody Inv pt pf (3) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 500 | Mt City Cop (.10e) | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 6400 | Nat Bellas Hass | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 400 | Nat City Lines | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 80 | Nat Fuel G | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 100 | Nat Refin | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 200 | Nat Rub Mch | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 100 | Nat Sug Ref | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 100 | Nat Trans | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ |
| 2600 | Nat Tun & Mines | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | Nat Un Rad | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 35 | NEPA 6 pf | 63 | [illegible] | 63½ |
| 100 | N H Cock | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 100 | New Idea Inc (2e) | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 100 | NY Merch (.80) | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 60 | NY StayE&G pf | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1400 | Niag Hud Pow | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 125 | Niag Hud 2pb | 84⅝ | 84¼ | 84⅝ |
| 100 | Niag Sh Md B (.10e) | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 300 | Niles-Bem-P (1½e) | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 200 | Nipsing Mns (h.10g) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1200 | Noma Elec (½e) | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| 300 | Northeast Airl | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 1100 | Nor Sta Pw A | 14 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 100 | Ogden Corp (½e) | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 30 | Ohio Ed pf (6) | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 500 | Okla Nat Gas (1.40) | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 200 | Uac Can (1) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 300 | Pac G&E 6 pf (1½) | 37⅞ | 37 | 37 |
| 3100 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 1300 | Pennroad (¼g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 10 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 100 | PaWat&Pow (4) | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 500 | Phila Co (.55e) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 100 | Phillips Pkg (½e) | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ |
| 300 | Phoenix Sec | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| 200 | Pierce-Gov (.60e) | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ |
| 700 | Pioneer Gold | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1500 | Piper Airc (½e) | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ |
| 140 | Pitts&Lake E (5) | 62⅞ | 61¼ | 62⅞ |
| 100 | Uitts Pl Gl (1½e) | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 700 | Polaris Mng (.20e) | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ |
| 400 | Powdr & Alex (.45e) | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2200 | Premier Gld (.05e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 700 | Prod Corp | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 600 | Pug Sd P&L (.90e) | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 50 | PugSdP&L 5 pf | 103½ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 120 | Quaker Oats (3) | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 500 | RKO opt war | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 700 | Raym Conc (1a) | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ |
| 700 | Raytheon Mfg | 41½ | 40½ | 41½ |
| 2900 | Republic Avia (¼e) | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 300 | Richmond Rad | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Rio Gr Val B (.02g) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Roosevelt Fd (½e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Root Pet | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 5900 | Ryan Cons Pet (.10e) | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 100 | Ryerson & Hayes | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1300 | St Regis Pap | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 200 | Salt Dome Oil | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 100 | Samson Unit | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 100 | Sanford Mills (1¼e) | 43½ | 42 | 43 |
| 200 | Savoy Oil | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 300 | Schiff Co | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 900 | Schulte (DA) | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 25 | Schulte (DA) pf (5) | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 300 | Scovill Mfg (2) | 33 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 500 | Segal Lock & H | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ |
| 300 | Seiberling Rub (¼e) | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 3000 | Selected Indus | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Selected Ind cv | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 300 | Shat-Denn (.10e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 300 | Singerf Ltd | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ |
| 500 | Solar Airc | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 100 | Solar Mfg | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 400 | Sonotone | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 200 | So C Ed C pf | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 400 | So Phosphate | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1600 | Spalding | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 1900 | Span & Gen reg | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Spencer Shoe (.15g) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 5500 | Std Cap & S | 15⅞ | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| 250 | Std C&S pf (1.60) | 25½ | 25 | 25½ |
| 100 | Std Oil Ky (1) | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 100 | Stand Prod (½e) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 300 | Stand Sil-Lead | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | Stand Tube B | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 50 | Sterch Br St 1 pf (3) | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 75 | Stetson (JB) (1e) | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 600 | Sullivan Mach (1¼e) | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 300 | Technicolor (¼e) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 500 | Textron Inc | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 50 | Tom&Al Stks (1e) | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 110 | Todd Shpyds (3e) | 76 | 75¾ | 76 |
| 100 | Trans-Lux (.10g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 300 | Transwest Oil (¼e) | 21 | 20⅞ | 20⅞ |
| 800 | Udylite Corp (.20g) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 500 | Unexcelled Mfg (½) | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 1300 | Unit Airc Prod (1) | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 800 | Unit Gas | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Unit G pf (10½k) | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 1600 | Unit Gas war | 1-32 | 1-32 | 1-32 |
| 300 | Unit Lt&P pf | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 175 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 10 | Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 25 | US&I Sec pf (3k) | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 200 | US Foil B (.30e) | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 700 | United Stores | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 14800 | Unit W Pa (.15e) | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 400 | Univ Cool B (.10e) | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 800 | Univ Pict (2e) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 100 | Utah-Idaho Sug | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 100 | Utah Radoi | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 75 | Util Equit pr | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 800 | Waitt & Bd B | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 100 | Wentwth Mfg (½) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 1700 | WestVaC&C (¼e) | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | West Air Lines | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 100 | Wichita R Oil | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 1600 | Wright Harg (h¼) | 3 1-16 | 3 1-16 | 3 1-16 |

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Am P & L 6s 2016 | 101¾ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 | Appal El Pow 3¼s 70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 | Ark P&L 5s 56 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103⅛ |
| 3 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 92 | 91½ | 91½ |
| 4 | As T&T 5½s 55 A | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 1 | Bell T Can 5s 57 B | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| 10 | Boston Ed 2¾s 70a | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 | Cen St El 5½s 54 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50 |
| 22 | Cen St El 5s 48 | 49⅛ | 49 | 49 |
| 2 | Chi Ry 5s 27 ct | 64⅞ | 64½ | 64⅞ |
| 8 | Cities Ser 5s 58 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| 42 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 9 | Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 104 | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 4 | Cuban Tob 5s 44 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 21 | East G&P 4s 56A | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101 |
| 26 | Gatineau Pow 3¾s | 101⅛ | 100¾ | 101⅛ |
| 2 | Geo P&L 5s 78 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103½ |
| 8 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 | Ill Pow & L 5½s '57 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | Int P Sec 6½s 55C | 34¾ | 34½ | 34¾ |
| 3 | Inters Pow 6s 52 | 67⅛ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| 11 | Inters Pow 5s 57 | 94⅛ | 94 | 94 |
| 13 | Jer Cen P&L 3½s65 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 12 | Minn P&L 4½s78 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 12 | Minn P&L 5s55 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 21 | N Eng G&E 5s50 | 83⅜ | 83⅜ | 83⅜ |
| 11 | N Eng G&E 5s48 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 11 | N Eng G&E 5s47 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 3 | N Eng Pow 5s48 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 3 | Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| 1 | Ogden Gas 5s 45 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 | Pac P&L 5s55 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | Pen Cen L&P 4½s77 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 3 | Potomac Ed 4½s61F | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 5 | Pub Sv Colo 3½s66 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 | Pub Sv NJ 6sct | 141⅛ | 141⅛ | 141⅛ |
| 3 | So Cal Ed 3s65 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 8 | So Ind Ry 4s51 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 5 | Stand G&E 6s48st | 93⅛ | 93⅛ | 93⅛ |
| 33 | Stand G&E 6s48cv st | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 20 | Stand G&E 6s51 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ |
| 2 | Stand G&E 6s57 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 10 | Stand G&E 6s66 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 22 | Stand P&L 6s57 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 4 | Tex El 5-5s60 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Tex P&L 5s56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 7 | Tide Wat P 5s79A | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 18 | Twin CRT 5½s52A | 102 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 30 | Unit L&Ry 5½s52 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 34 | Waldorf-Ast 5s54 | 40⅛ | 39⅛ | 40⅛ |

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## N. Y. Bonds

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 3¼s 46-44 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 104.5 |
| 1 | 3s 55-51 | 110.9 | 110.9 | 110.9 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Alleghany 3½s 54 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 12 | Am&FP 5s 2030 | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 |
| 5 | Am I G C 5½s 49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 | Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ |
| 50 | Am T&T 3s 56 | 122¼ | 122½ | 122⅛ |
| 50 | Am T&T 3s 56 | 122¼ | 122⅛ | 122⅛ |
| 15 | Am Tob 3s 62 | 103 | 102¾ | 102⅛ |
| 15 | Am Tob 3s 62 | 103 | 102¼ | 102⅛ |
| 1 | Am WWE 6s 75 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 3 | AngCN deb 67 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 11 | Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| 18 | Arm Del 7s 78 | 114 | 113⅞ | 114 |
| 4 | ATSF 4s 95 | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ |
| 3 | ACL 4½s 64 | 85⅞ | 85¾ | 85⅞ |
| 32 | B&O 1st m 48 | 93⅞ | 93⅛ | 93⅞ |
| 20 | B&O 95 A | 83⅛ | 83 | 83 |
| 27 | B&O 95C | 60⅛ | 60 | 60⅛ |
| 17 | B&O 96 F | 53⅛ | 52⅞ | 53 |
| 14 | B&O cv 60 | 39⅛ | 39 | 39⅛ |
| 18 | B&O 4s 48 | 89⅛ | 89⅛ | 89⅛ |
| 16 | B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 | 84⅞ | 84⅝ | 84⅞ |
| 5 | B&O SW 50 | 68 | 67⅞ | 68 |
| 7 | BostMe 4½s 70 | 56⅞ | 56⅝ | 56⅞ |
| 1 | Bost Me 4s 60 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 8 | Buf R&P 57st | 60⅞ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 2 | Can P 4s perp | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 3 | Celan 3½s 62 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 12 | Cen G cn5s 45 | 46⅞ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 18 | CeinG 1st 5s 45 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 | CenNYP 3¾s 62 | 104½ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 32 | CenPac 5s 60 | 89⅛ | 88½ | 89 |
| 2 | Cen P 1st 4s 49 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 2 | CRNJ 5s87 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 20 | C&O 3½s 96 D | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 9 | Chi&A 3s49 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 14 | CB&Q 5s71A | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 | CB&Q 4½s77 | 109⅜ | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| 3 | CB&Q g 4s58 | 110⅛ | 110 | 110 |
| 2 | C&EI inc 97 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| 3 | CGW 4½s2038 | 55 | 54⅝ | 55 |
| 3 | CGW 4s88 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 1 | ChiI&L 5s66 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 215 | CMSPP 5s75 | 55⅜ | 55 | 55⅛ |
| 196 | CMSPP 5s2000 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| 100 | CMSP 4½s89C | 85¼ | 84½ | 85 |
| 86 | CMSP g 4s89 | 80⅜ | 80¼ | 80⅜ |
| 95 | C&NW 4½s 99 | 67½ | 67 | 67½ |
| 8 | C&NW 4s289 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 1 | CRIP 4½s52A | 46⅛ | 46½ | 46⅛ |
| 9 | CRIP 4½s60 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 1 | CRI&P 4s88 | 70½ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| 146 | CRIP r 4s34 | 41¼ | 41 | 41 |
| 5 | Ch&WI 4s52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 4 | Childs 5s57 | 86½ | 86¼ | 86½ |
| 22 | CCCSL g 4s93 | 70 | 69¼ | 69⅞ |
| 1 | Cl EIll 3s70 | 109 | 108¼ | 108⅛ |
| 37 | Cl UT 5s73 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 74 | Cl UT 4½s77 | 97¼ | 96⅞ | 97 |
| 13 | Col G 5s 61 | 105 | 105 | 105⅛ |
| 9 | Con Ed 3½s 48 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 4 | Con Oil 3½s 51 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 | Con Ry 4s 54 | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| 20 | D&RG 4s 36 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ |
| 1 | D&RGW 5s 55 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 3 | D&RGW 5s 78 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ |
| 1 | Duq Lt 3½s 65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 18 | Erie 4½s 2015 | 81⅝ | 81⅛ | 81⅝ |
| 12 | Fla EC 5s 74 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 19 | Ga & Ala 5s 45 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ |
| 1 | Gdrich 4¼s 56 | 105⅞ | 105⅝ | 105⅞ |
| 17 | Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 1 | Gt Nor 3⅜s 67 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 1 | GM&O 4s 75 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 29 | Hud C 5s 62A | 71⅛ | 71½ | 71⅛ |
| 2 | H&M r 5s 57 | 60½ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 14 | H&M inc 5s 57 | 28½ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 5 | Ill Bell 3¼s 81 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 | IC 4s 53 | 78½ | 78 | 78⅛ |
| 33 | IC 4¾s 66 | 62⅞ | 62 | 61⅞ |
| 13 | ICCSL 5s 63 A | 70⅝ | 70 | 70⅛ |
| 9 | ICCSL 4½s 63 | 63⅝ | 63½ | 63⅛ |
| 6 | Int GN 6s 52 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 7 | Int GN 1st 6s 52 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ |
| 4 | Int GN 5s 56 B | 48¾ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 24 | Int HE 6s 44 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 1 | Int Pap 5s 47 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 7 | Jon&L 3¼s 61 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 5 | Int T&T 4½s 52 | 90⅜ | 90⅛ | 90⅜ |
| 13 | Int T&T 5s 55 | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 |
| 5 | KC Sou 5s 50 | 85½ | 85¼ | 85½ |
| 5 | KC Ter 4s 60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | Leh VHT 5s 54 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1 | LVNY 4½s 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 | Leh V 5s 2003 st | 46⅞ | 46⅜ | 46⅞ |
| 4 | Leh V 4½s 2003 | 40 | 39¼ | 40 |
| 8 | Leh V 4s 2003 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38⅛ |
| 1 | L Isl r 4s 49 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 14 | Lorillard 3s 63 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Lou&A 5s 69 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100⅞ |
| 2 | L&N 4½s 2003 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 20 | L&N 3⅜s 2003 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 | Manati E 4s 57 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78⅛ |
| 21 | MSPSSM c 4s 38 | 44 | 43½ | 44 |
| 19 | M-K-T 5s 62A | 72⅞ | 71⅞ | 72⅞ |
| 2 | M-K-T aj 5s 67 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 2 | M-K-T 1st 4s 90 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 1 | Mo P 5½s 49 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 4 | Mo P 5s 65A | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 23 | Mo P 5s 77F | 66½ | 66¼ | 66⅛ |
| 12 | Mo P 5s 78G | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 36 | Mo P 5s 81I | 66⅝ | 66⅛ | 66⅝ |
| 30 | Mo P fl 4s 75 | 25 | 24¾ | 24⅞ |
| 22 | Mor&E 4½s 55 | 57⅛ | 56¾ | 57⅛ |
| 4 | Nat Dai 3¾s 60 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 13 | Nat Dist 3½s 49 | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 6 | NOTerm 4s53 | 105¼ | 105 | 105 |
| 8 | NOTM 5½s54 | 82⅝ | 82 | 82⅝ |
| 4 | NOTM 5s54 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 16 | NYC r 5s 2013 | 70⅝ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ |
| 30 | NYC 4½s2013A | 65 | 64⅝ | 64⅞ |
| 9 | NYC cn 4s98 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 14 | NYC cv3½s52 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 10 | NYCHR 3½s97 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| 12 | NYChSL 5½s74 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107⅛ |
| 26 | NYChSL 4½s78 | 100⅝ | 99⅞ | 100⅛ |
| 1 | NYEdis 3¼s65 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 49 | NYNHH 6s48 | 56 | 54⅝ | 56 |
| 61 | NYNHH 4½s67 | 54⅛ | 53¾ | 54⅛ |
| 19 | NYNHH 4s53 | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ |
| 21 | NYNHH 4s56 | 50⅜ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 37 | NYNHH 4s57 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23⅜ |
| 9 | NYWB 4½s 46 | 23⅜ | 22¾ | 23⅛ |
| 8 | NorfS 5s 2014 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 6 | NorfS 4½s 98 | 85½ | 85 | 85½ |
| 40 | NorP 6s 2047 | 98⅛ | 96 | 96½ |
| 1 | NorP 5s 2047D | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 10 | NorP 4½s 2047 | 76 | 75⅞ | 76 |
| 14 | NorP 4s 97 | 101⅜ | 101 | 101⅜ |
| 12 | Nor P 3s 2047 | 63⅜ | 63 | 63⅛ |
| 3 | Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | PG&E 3⅜s 66 | 108½ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 4 | Pen P&L 3½s 69 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| 4 | Pen RR g 5s 68 | 125⅝ | 125⅝ | 125⅝ |
| 2 | Pen RR gf4½s 65 | 117½ | 117 | 117½ |
| 28 | PenRR 4½sd 70 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| 37 | Pen RR gf4½s 81 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 4 | Pen RR 3¾s 52 | 103⅝ | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 1 | Peo&E inc 4s 90 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 | PereM 4½s 80 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 5 | PhilCo 4½s 61 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 26 | PhRCI 6s 48 | 29 | 28⅜ | 29 |
| 80 | PhRCI 5s 73 st | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 67⅞ |
| 6 | Phil Ry 4s 36 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 10 | PhilPet 2¾s 64 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 | PrStlC 5s 51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 36 | Rdg 4½s 97A | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 | RioGW 4s 49 | 58⅛ | 58 | 58⅛ |
| 10 | StLSF 5s 50B | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| 110 | StLSF 4½s 78 | 34⅝ | 33¾ | 34⅝ |
| 55 | StLSF 4s 50A | 41⅞ | 40¾ | 41 |
| 13 | StLSW rf5s 90 | 59 | 57 | 59 |
| 262 | SeaAL c6s 45 | 42⅛ | 41⅛ | 42 |
| 5 | SeaAL 4s 50st | 67⅞ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| 1 | Shell U 2¾s 61 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 20 | Soc Vac 3s 64 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 | SBT&T 3s 79 | 109 | 108⅛ | 109 |
| 57 | SoPac 4½s 68 | 77⅛ | 77 | 77⅛ |
| 19 | SoPac 4½s 81 | 75⅞ | 75 | 75⅞ |
| 21 | SoPac 4½s 69 | 78⅛ | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| 25 | So Pacrf 4s 55 | 102⅝ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 10 | So Pac clt 4s 49 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 39 | SoPac 4½s Or 77 | 86⅛ | 84 | 84⅛ |
| 9 | Sou Ry cn 5s 94 | 116⅝ | 116⅛ | 116⅝ |
| 2 | SouRy g4s 56 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 5 | StdOCal 2¾s66 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 2 | StdONJ 3s'61 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 10 | StdONJ 2¾s 53 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | TexCorp 3s59 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 2 | T&P 5s79C | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 90 | ThAve 5s60 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ |
| 1 | UnOilCal 3s67 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 | UnOilCal 3s59 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| 1 | Un Drug 3½s58 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 11 | Va Ry 3¾s66 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 20 | Wab 4½s91 | 77⅛ | 76 | 77⅛ |
| 8 | Wab 4s81 | 88⅛ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 13 | W Md 4s52 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 21 | WPar 1st5s46 | 98 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 31 | WestUn 5s51 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 4 | WestUn 5s60 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 | WestUn 4½s50 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 3 | WhStl 3¼s66 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 1 | WisCen 4s49 | 65⅛ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Arg 4s72Feb | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 2 | Arg 4s72Ap | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ |
| 10 | Arg 4½s71 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 5 | Austral 4½s56 | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 1 | Brazil 8s41 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 | Bras 6½s26-57 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 19 | BuenA 4¾s77 | 78 | 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| 5 | BuenA 4⅛sAu76 | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ |
| 2 | Colom 6s61 Oct | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ |
| 1 | Colomb 3s70 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| 6 | Denmk 6s42 | 87 | 86⅞ | 87 |
| 1 | Norway 4s 63 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 5 | Pan 3½s 94 st | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 1 | Peru 7s 59 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| 2 | Peru 1st 6s 60 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 5 | Rio de J 6½s 53 | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ |
| 3 | Rio G do S 6s 68 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 3 | Sao P St7s 40 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 12 | Serbs CS 7s 62 | 13 | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 27 | Ur aj 4½s 79 | 74⅛ | 74 | 74 |

Total today, 4,374,000; previous day, 4,634,000; week ago, 5,621,000; year ago, 7,951,300; two years ago, 13,090,300; Jan. 1 to date, 2,080,817,300; year ago, 2,634,318,375; two years ago, 1,682,355,300.

## Bank Clearings Up Over '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Sept. 27 declined slightly from the preceding week but rose from volume of the like period of 1943, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. Transactions for 24 major cities amounted to $10,040,734,000, up 3.4 per cent from $9,710,181,000 last year, but down $818,503,000 from volume for the previous week.

## Austin Nichols Dividend

NEW YORK (AP) — Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., announced a dividend of $3 a share on its prior "A" stock on account of arrears would be paid Nov. 10 to stockholders of record Oct. 27. The company paid $2 a share in July and had paid $1.50 a share in March, against arrearages. In 1943, payments aggregated $3.50.

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## A.B.A. to Study Simplification Of World Monetary Proposals

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—W. Randolph Burgess, newly elected president of the American Bankers Association, termed the proposals made by the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference "complicated and difficult to understand" and announced that a resolution had been adopted by the association calling for a thorough study of the proposals by its special activities committee.

### Says World Plan Complex

Mr. Burgess, who is vice-chairman of the National City Bank of New York, told members of the association at the closing session of their annual convention last evening that the object of the study would be either a simplification of the conference project or alternative constructive proposals.

The association in addition to the election yesterday of Mr. Burgess, named Frank C. Rathje, president of the Chicago City Bank and Trust Company and the Mutual National Bank, as vice-president, and Wilmer J. Waller, president of the Hamilton National Bank, Washington, as treasurer.

Mr. Burges said the association's economic policy commission had studied the problem of postwar international finance thoroughly and had recommended creation of an international agency for the twin function of conferring among nations on monetary problems and extension of moderate credits under favorable circumstances.

### Calls for Prudent Loans

"But the Bretton Woods proposals go far beyond the suggestions of the Economic Policy Commission," he said. "They would call for commitment by the United States of as much as $6,000,000,000.

"The plans are elaborate and complex," Mr. Burgess continued. "It is not clear, particularly in the monetary fund, that only good loans are contemplated. They are, however, proposals arising from an important internatoinal conference at a time when the nations must find means for international coopeartion. We have, therefore, asked the association's advisory committee on special activities to make a thorough study of these plans.

"It may be that the American Bankers Association, after further study, will be able to suggest means of simplification of the Bretton Woods proposals or alternative constructive proposals which will make sure that funds which we may provide for world recovery are wisely and prudently used. There is no more virtue in making bad international loans than bad domestic loans. Both make trouble."


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## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

### Industrial Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| American Hardware Co | 34 | 36 |
| American Manufacturing | 50¼ | 53¼ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 96¾ | .. |
| American Optical Co | 30¾ | 32¾ |
| American Wringer Co | 9⅞ | 10⅞ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 43 | .. |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 81 | .. |
| Appleton Company | 34½ | 36½ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 3⅞ | 4⅜ |
| Arlington Mills | 50½ | 53¾ |
| Art Metal Construction | 25½ | 27¼ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 29 | 31 |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 2⅞ | 3⅝ |
| Automobile Banking $1.50 pf | 19⅛ | 20¾ |
| Bausch&Lomb Aptical Co | 23¼ | 25½ |
| Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf | 109 | .. |
| Bendix Home Appliance | 8¾ | 9⅝ |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 18¾ | 20⅛ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 77¼ | .. |
| Bird&Son Inc 5 pf | 100 | .. |
| Boston Wharf Company | 22¼ | 24 |
| Boston Woven Hose&Rubber | 36¾ | 39¼ |
| Brown Co | 1.90 | 2.20 |
| Brown Co pf | 34 | 36½ |
| Brown Durrell | 5⅝ | 6⅝ |
| Campbell AS Co Inc | 9 | 10 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co | 17⅛ | 19 |
| Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf | 24¼ | 26½ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 29¼ | 31⅝ |
| International Detrola | 14 | 15⅝ |
| Kendall Company | 10⅞ | 12⅛ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 21⅝ | 23¼ |
| Yanders Frary & Clark | 40 | 42½ |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 107½ | .. |
| Long-Bell Lumber Co | 7¼ | 8 |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 114 | 119 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 28¼ | 30¼ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 63¾ | 67 |
| Merck & Co | 37 | 39¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 44¾ | 48 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 68½ | .. |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 9½ | 10½ |
| Nashawena Mills | 19⅜ | 20⅞ |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 31 | 34 |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 80¼ | 84½ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 27⅝ | 30⅛ |
| National Shirt Shops | 15⅝ | 17⅛ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 66¼ | 70¼ |
| New England Lime | 4⅞ | 6⅜ |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 34¾ | 37½ |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 16⅞ | 18¼ |
| Colonial Stores | 22⅝ | 24⅝ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 44 | 46¾ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 28¾ | 31¼ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 27¾ | 30¼ |
| Draper Corporation | 75¾ | 78¾ |
| Durez Plastic & Chemical | 25¼ | 27¼ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 16⅛ | 17⅝ |
| Eastern Corporation | 10¼ | 11 |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 20⅝ | 22½ |
| Exolon Co | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Family Finance Inc | 11⅞ | 13¼ |
| Family Finance pf A | 26¼ | 28½ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 46¾ | 49¾ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 36 | 38¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 15⅝ | 17⅛ |
| General Machinery | 22 | 24⅛ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 8⅜ | 9¼ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 61½ | 64½ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 9⅜ | 10⅞ |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 92 | .. |
| Graton ¾ Knight Co pr pf | 30¼ | 33¼ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 35¼ | 37¼ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf | 60 | .. |
| Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf | 17 | .. |
| Harrington & Richardson | 1 | 1¾ |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 7⅛ | 8⅝ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co | 37¾ | 40¼ |
| Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B | 20⅞ | 22⅛ |
| Nicholson File Company | 35¾ | 38¼ |
| Nonquitt Mills | 33½ | 36½ |
| Ohio Finance | 10 | 11⅝ |
| Parker Appliance | 13⅛ | 14⅝ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 118 | 123 |
| Quincy Market Cold Stor & W | 70½ | .. |
| Quincy Market CS&W 5pf | 90½ | .. |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 3 | 3½ |
| Richardson & Co | 50½ | 53¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 36 | 38¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 36 | .. |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 63¾ | .. |
| Sanford Mills | 43 | 45½ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 34¾ | 37¼ |
| Tampax Inc | 5⅞ | 6⅝ |
| Time Incorporated | 62¼ | 65¼ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 3¾ | 4⅛ |
| United Elastic Corp | 17 | 18½ |
| US Envelope Company | 75 | 79½ |
| US Envelope Company 7pf | 125 | 130 |
| Waltham Watch Co 6pf | 98 | 98¾ |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 29¼ | 31½ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 9¼ | 10¼ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 44¼ | 47¼ |
| Warren Bros Class C | 18⅜ | 20⅛ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 44¾ | 48¾ |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 11¾ | 12⅞ |

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

### Insurance Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna Casualty (4a) | 131½ | 139½ |
| Agricultural (3a) | 72½ | 76 |
| Aetna Insurance (1.60a) | 48¾ | 51¼ |
| Aetna Life (1.20a) | 40½ | 42¼ |
| American Allance (1a) | 21½ | 23½ |
| American Casualty Company | 11¼ | 12½ |
| American Equitable (1) | 17⅝ | 19⅛ |
| American Lisur Newark (½a) | 14 | 15¼ |
| American Re-Insurance (2) | 52 | 55 |
| American Reserve | 15⅛ | 17 |
| American Surety (26) | 56½ | 59 |
| Baltimoe-American (.20a) | 6¼ | 7¼ |
| Bankers & Shippers (4) | 590 | 610 |
| Camden Fire (1) | 20⅞ | 22⅜ |
| City of New York (½e) | 17⅞ | 19⅝ |
| Connecticut General Life (1a) | 53¼ | 55¼ |
| Continental Casualty (1.20a) | 38¾ | 41¼ |
| Federal (1.40) | 48½ | 52 |
| Fire Assoc Philadelphia (2a) | 58 | 62 |
| Fireman Fund (SF) (3) | 89¾ | 93¾ |
| Firemen's Newark (.40) | 11¾ | 12⅞ |
| Franklin Fire (1) | 23⅛ | 25⅛ |
| General Reinsurance (2) | 47¼ | 50¼ |
| Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e) | 17½ | 19½ |
| Glens Falls (1.60) | 42 | 44½ |
| Globe & Republic (½) | 7¾ | 8⅞ |
| Great American Insur (1.20) | 26⅞ | 28⅜ |
| Hanover (1.20) | 25⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Hartford Fire (2a) | 96 | 100½ |
| Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a) | 41¾ | 44¾ |
| Home Insurance (1.20) | 26¾ | 28½ |
| Homestead (½) | 13¾ | 15¾ |
| nIsurance Co North Amer (2½a) | 84⅛ | 87 |
| Jersey Insur NewYork (1.80) | 37 | 40 |
| Knickerbocker (½) | 7⅛ | 8⅜ |
| Maryland Casualty | 8⅛ | 8⅞ |
| Mass Bonding (3½) | 67¼ | 70¾ |
| Merchants&MfsofNewYork (.40) | 5⅝ | 6½ |
| Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a) | 46¼ | 49¼ |
| National Fire (2) | 54½ | 57½ |
| National Liberty (.20a) | 6⅝ | 7½ |
| National Union (3a) | 161 | 171 |
| New Aamsterdam Casualty (1) | 24⅞ | 26⅞ |
| New Brunswick (1½) | 27½ | 30 |
| New Hampshire (1.60a) | 46¼ | 49¼ |
| New York Fire (.80) | 12⅞ | 14⅜ |
| North River (1) | 21¾ | 23½ |
| Northeast Insurance | 6 | 6¾ |
| Northern (3a) | 83½ | 88 |
| Pacific Fire (5) | 94½ | 99½ |
| Pacific Indemnity (2a) | 46½ | 49 |
| Phoenix (2a) | 79¾ | 83¾ |
| Preferred Accident (.80a) | 12⅞ | 14⅜ |
| Providence-Washington (1a) | 34⅛ | 36⅝ |
| Reinsurance Cor NY (.075e) | 4⅞ | [illegible] |
| Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20) | 27 | 29¼ |
| Revere (P) Insurance (1.20) | 21⅛ | 23½ |
| St Paul Fire & Marine | 67¾ | 70¾ |
| Seaboard Surety (1a) | 44¾ | 47¼ |
| Security (1.40) | 33⅝ | 35⅝ |
| Springfield (4½a) | 121½ | 127 |
| Standard Accident | 60 | 63¾ |
| Travelers (16) | 503 | 518 |
| U S Fid & Guarantee (1a) | 37¼ | 39¼ |
| United States Fire (2) | 46¾ | 49½ |
| United States Guarantee (1.60a) | 70½ | 75½ |
| Westchester (1.20a) | 30⅝ | 33⅛ |

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

### Investment Trusts

Management

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Affiliated Fund Inc | 3.96 | 4.33 |
| Amerex Holding | 28.375 | 30.25 |
| American Business Shares | 3.75 | 4.11 |
| Axe Houghton Fund | 14.68 | 15.79 |
| Bond Inv Tr of America | 102.05 | 106.30 |
| Boston Fund | 17.98 | 19.33 |
| Broad Street Investing | 29.76 | 32.17 |
| Bullock Fund | 15.76 | 17.27 |
| Canadian Investment Fund | 3.25 | 3.85 |
| Century Shares Trust | 28.39 | 30.53 |
| Chemical Fund | 9.86 | 10.67 |
| Christiana Securities Co | 2505.00 | 1605.00 |
| Commodity Corp | 8.80 | |
| Consolidated Investment Tr | 42.75 | 45.75 |
| Dividend Shares | 1.28 | 1.41 |
| Eaton & Howard Bal Fd | 21.91 | 23.54 |
| Eaton & Howard Stock Fd | 13.50 | 14.50 |
| Equity Corp $3 pf | 37.75 | 41.00 |
| Fidelity Fund Inc | 19.23 | 20.71 |
| Fund Investors Inc | 23.10 | 25.32 |
| General Capital | 34.54 | 37.14 |
| General Investors Trust | 5.50 | 6.02 |
| Group Securities Inc | | |
| Automobile Shares | 6.26 | 6.89 |
| Low Priced Shares | 5.90 | 6.49 |
| Railroad Shares | 3.49 | 3.85 |
| Railroad Equip Shares | 4.40 | 4.85 |
| Steel Shares | 4.36 | 4.80 |
| Incorporated Investors Tr | 22.59 | 24.29 |
| Instituional Sec: Bank Group | .89 | .98 |
| Inst Sec: Insurance Group | 1.01 | 1.12 |

†Keystone Custodian Funds

| | Bid | Asked | | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B-1 | .... | 29.68 | S-1 | .... | 26.81 |
| B-2 | .... | 32.16 | S-2 | .... | 14.45 |
| B-3 | .... | 19.86 | S-3 | .... | 11.66 |
| B-4 | .... | 10.15 | S-4 | .... | 5.26 |
| K-1 | .... | 18.99 | K-2 | .... | 23.74 |

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| ‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd | 98.10 | .... |
| ‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd | 41.60 | .... |
| Manhattan Bond Fund | 9.09 | 9.99 |
| Maryland Fund | 4.60 | 5.20 |
| Mass Invest Tr | 22.02 | 23.68 |
| Mass Inv 2d Fd | 10.87 | 11.69 |
| Mutual Invest | 11.31 | 12.37 |
| Nation Wide Voting | 1.33 | 1.46 |
| New England Fund | 13.01 | 14.02 |
| New York Stocks | | |
| Automobile | 6.83 | 7.52 |
| Railroad | 5.35 | 5.90 |
| Railroad Equip | 7.76 | 8.53 |
| Steel | 6.13 | 6.75 |
| Old Colony Tr Assoc | 22.25 | 24.25 |
| Plymouth Fund Inc | .52 | .57 |
| Putnam Fund | 14.20 | 15.47 |
| Quarterly Income Shares | 6.875 | 8.345 |
| Railway & Light Sec | 15.00 | 16.25 |
| Railway & Light Sec pf | 108.50 | |
| Repub Invest Fund | 3.43 | 3.77 |
| Scudder Stevens & Clark | 93.46 | 95.04 |
| State Street Invest | 42.50 | 45.50 |
| Trusteed Industry Shrs | .77 | .86 |
| Wellington Fund | 16.92 | 18.59 |
| **Fixed and Unit Type** | | |
| Assoc Stand Oil | 6.00 | 6.75 |
| Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod | 2.78 | .... |
| Cumulative Trust Shares | 4.84 | .... |
| Diversified Tr C | 3.75 | .... |
| Diversified Tr D | 5.75 | 6.55 |
| Foundation Hr Shrs A | 3.80 | 4.40 |
| Fund Tr Shrs A | 4.93 | 5.69 |
| Nation Wide Sec | 3.83 | .... |
| North Am Bond Tr Ctfs | 35.875 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1953 | 2.17 | .... |
| North Am Hr Shrs1955 | 2.83 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1956 | 2.73 | .... |
| North Am Tr Shrs 1958 | 2.40 | .... |
| Super of Am Tr AA | 2.43 | .... |
| U S Elec Lt& Pow "A" | 17.05 | .... |
| U S Elec Lt & Pow "B" | 1.83 | .... |
| **Investment Banking** | | |
| Blair & Co | 3.125 | 3.50 |
| First Boston Corp | 33.50 | 35.50 |

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

### Aviation Stocks

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Liberty Aircraft | 18⅝ | 19¾ |
| Piper Aircraft | 3⅛ | 4 |
| Pollak Manufacturing Co | 6⅞ | 7⅞ |

## Triptane Big Step in Search For High Anti-Knock Gasoline

*First of two articles on the development of high-octane-rating super-fuels for airplanes.*

**By Harold Fleming**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Starting up last week of the new $500,000 aviation engine test stand by the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) marks another milestone in the rapid wartime development of high-octane-rating airplane fuel, which has now left the old 100-octane so far behind that the engineers have outrun their published rating methods for aviation gasoline and have resorted to yardsticks and standards as yet not released to public information.

Purpose of this test-stand, unlike that of the dynamometer test stands to be found in every aircraft engine factory, is to test the fuels and not the engines. Fuel engineers point out that in the modern airplane economies in the weight of fuel carried far exceed any possible further economies in engine weight, because the fuel load customarily taken on any medium or long-distance flight weighs many times more than the engine weight. For the heaviest bombers, for example, the four engines will weigh perhaps 8,000-10,000 pounds, whereas weight of the fuel may be three or four times that amount. Thus, for example, a ten per cent saving in fuel, due to the discovery of more economical fuels, can make room for an increase in pay-load of bombs or cargo as great as could be achieved with a 40 or 50 per cent cut in engine weight.

### Many Recording Instruments

The new test-stand is equipped with scores of delicate recording instruments, with equipment for indicating simultaneous engine temperature at 126 different points, and with a vast complexity of devices for simulating true flying conditions.

Its purpose is to test the new "super-fuels" with which the armed forces are now being supplied at the colossal rate of around 500,000 barrels a day.

The nature of these new super-fuels is still wrapped heavily in "security" secrecy, but a part of the veil was lifted recently when the new use of "triptane," or 2,2,4 tri-methyl butane, was announced—a branched or bunched seven-carbon molecule with remarkable new powers to resist engine knock or detonation under high compression.

The technical achievement in the case of triptane, as with many other unrevealed hydrocarbons, is not the discovery of its high anti-knock qualities, but of commercially feasible methods of producing it in large volume at low cost. Thus "triptane" appears on the way through the same sequence as 2,2,4 tri-methyl pentane, the original iso-octane which provided the 100 or perfect rating in the original 100-octane rating, and originally cost $35.00 a gallon before the success of developments of the "hot-acid," "cold-acid," and alkylation process brought the cost down to between 10 and 20 cents a gallon.

Reason for the importance of high knock resistance in gasoline may be put as follows:

### Compression Chief Factor

All gasoline contains the same heat content—about 19,000 British thermal units per pound. But this heat content can be converted into useful energy only under compression (gasoline can be burned on the ground in which case the heat content converted into energy is zero). And "other things being equal," the per cent of the heat content which can be converted into energy depends directly on how tightly the gasoline can be compressed before firing, so that the greater the engine's inlet valve compression, or else the greater the "compression ratio," the more of the gasoline's potential energy can actually be used.

The highest-compression engines are now able to convert about a third of the gasoline's heat into energy, another third going out the exhaust and the other third heating the engine-head and having to be carried off by fins or other cooling systems. This is far less efficient than the power-plant of the ordinary bee, house-fly, or mosquito, but far more efficient than, for instance, the conventional steam engine.

However, when gasoline is highly compressed for explosion, it tends to knock, or "detonate," which means that (due to the heat which compression causes) the flame of burning gasoline which starts at the spark-plug does not move evenly across the piston-head but jumps, thereby jolting the piston and producing a sharp rise in heat. In an automobile on a hill this is merely annoying to the driver, but in an airplane engine, where stresses are multiplied and tolerances are smaller, it can destroy the engine in a few seconds, wiping out crew and plane.

The answer is to discover types of gasoline which can resist knock and therefore can stand the high compressions which make for most efficient performance.

(To be Continued)

## U. S. Steel Calls Serial Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the United States Steel Corp. have authorized the redemption on Nov. 1 next of all outstanding serial debentures totaling $27,500,000 and due from 1949 to 1955.

The debentures will be paid off at the prices stipulated in the indenture. They were sold on May 1, 1940, in the amount of $75,000,000 to provide part of the funds needed to retire the then outstanding debenture 3¼s. Prior to the start of this year $47,500,000 had been retired.

Redemption of the debentures involves no new financing.

## Sugar Price Ceiling Violations Charged

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Maryland Office of Price Administration had on file in federal court a suit against the Eastern Sugar Associates asking more than $1,000,000 in damages and charging that the concern sold sugar to the Coca-Cola Company at above ceiling prices.

## Controls End Over Farm Machinery

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—Rationing and distribution control of all farm machinery and equipment, except corn pickers, was ended suddenly today by the War Food Administration.

The action was announced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, who said the 1944 production period and season of use for most rationed implements had passed and that the need for further controls except on corn pickers during the 1944-45 crop year "is not anticipated."

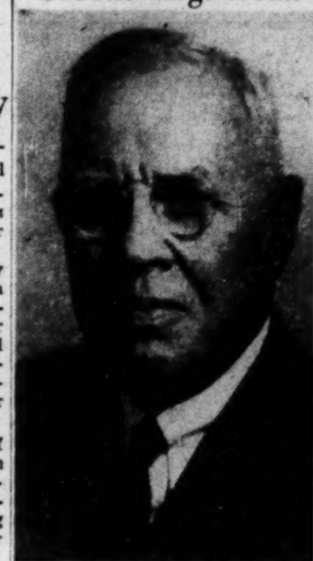
Mr. Jones said the ending of rationing of these items was in line with WFA's policy of "constantly examining all of its wartime regulations and removing them as soon as they are no longer essential."

Released from rationing and other distribution controls today are combines, corn binders, manure spreaders, mowers, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, pick up hay bailers, wheel tractors, grain drills, potato planters, potato diggers, silo fillers, irrigation pumps, power sprayers, dragon tractors, well water systems, power pumps, farm milk coolers, sheet metal water well casing and farm scales.

Only last night a WPB spokesman described reports that rationing of such machinery would end as "astounding," because, he said, farm machinery was one of the "most critical programs."

Controls over corn pickers are being retained, the agency said, in order to assure an equitable distribution of new pickers needed to harvest the big corn crop this year. It added, however, that rationing of that item would be removed "as soon as it is practicable to do so."

## Scovill Mfg. Head



**Leavenworth P. Sperry**

Named president and general manager of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., succeeding John H. Goss, who has resigned after 50 years of service with the company. William M. Goss has been chosen to succeed Mr. Sperry as executive vice-president.

## Allied Stores Net Earnings Up in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Stores Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,517,520 for the quarter ended July 31, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to 70 cents a common share, compared with $1,427,905, or 63 cents a common share, for the same period of 1943.

**National Bellas Hess, Inc.**, and subsidiaries report net profit of $299,231 for the year ended July 31, or 15 cents each on 1,940,508 capital shares, against $522,014, or 31 cents each on 1,740,508 capital shares, for the preceding year.

**United Electric Coal Companies** report net profit of $837,208 for the year ended July 31, or $1.53 a common share, compared with $742,133, or $1.42 a common share, for the preceding year.

**G. R. Kinney Co., Inc.**, opreator of chain shoe stores, and subsidiaries report net profit of $237,883 for the year ended June 30, or $3.57 a share on combined preferred stock, against $356,428, or $5.35 a share, for the preceding year.

**Vick Chemical Co.** reports consolidated net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $2,460,916, equal to $3.62 a share, compared with $2,264,889, or $3.32 a share, for the preceding year.

**Manati Sugar Co.** and subsidiaries report for the year ended June 30 net profit of $984,057, equal to $2.28 a share on the capital stock, compared with $95,396, or 22 cents a share, in the preceding year.

**Electric Power & Light Corp.** reported for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $5,564,863, equal to $7.23 a share on the combined $7 and $6 preferred stocks. This compared with $8,848,061, or $11.49 a combined share, in the preceding 12 months.

**United Gas Corp.** reports for 12 months to June 30 net income of $7,355,936, equal to $16.35 a share on the first preferred stock, compared with $8,153,973, or $18.12 a preferred share, in the period ended June 30, 1943.

**Stokely Brothers & Co.** reports for the fiscal year ended May 31 net profit of $2,227,200, equal to $2.87 a share on the common stock, against $1,080,535, or $1.45 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

**United Wall Paper Factories, Inc.**, reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $526,907, equal to 41 cents a common share, compared with $394,792, or 30 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.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ENGINEER, 3rd class license; able to make repairs; steady job; two weeks vacation with pay; good working conditions. Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PORTER, for day work; 3 hours per day; steady year round job; two weeks vacation with pay. Box L-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FINGERWAVER, manicurist, experienced; good salary. MADLAINE HAIR STYLIST, 291 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. (73rd-74th).

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### Crossword Quiz Answers

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | E | B | U | S | S | Y |
| E | ■ | U | R | A | L | |
| P | A | N | S | I | E | S |
| E | D | N | A | ■ | I | T |
| W | ■ | Y | ■ | A | P | E |
| | D | ■ | A | N | N | E |
| B | O | U | L | D | E | R |
| L | O | L | A | ■ | R | |
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*Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts*

# For Young People

*Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies*

*A Thursday Page*

## Russian Journey

**By Alexander Nazaroff**

**Part Four**

While in Moscow you may decide to visit Leningrad. To get there will take you only a night on the train. And it is certainly worth your while. For Leningrad is the second greatest city in the Soviet Union. It lies north of Moscow on the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea. Before the war it had a population of over 3,000,000. And for 200 years—from 1714 to 1917—the seat of the Russian Government was in this city, not at Moscow.

Unlike Moscow, Leningrad is a relatively young city. It is even younger than New York. It was founded in 1703 by Czar Peter the Great, and was called St. Petersburg, after the name of its founder. Only 20 years ago it was renamed Leningrad, in honor of the famous Soviet leader. It is almost as important an industrial center as Moscow. There is no end of great and small factories and plants in its suburbs. Besides, it is the greatest seaport in the Soviet Union. Before the war, much of Russia's trade with other countries, including the United States, was done by way of this port.

Leningrad is remarkably beautiful, but in a way entirely unlike Moscow. You will find nothing of the labyrinths of Moscow's winding streets and blind alleys here. Leningrad's streets and avenues are straight, wide and almost as regularly laid out as those of New York. Nor is there anything of that Oriental, or ancient Russian touch about Leningrad which so fascinates visitors to Moscow. This great Baltic city is thoroughly western-European in type. Some of its blocks are much like those of Paris or of Stockholm. While Moscow is quaint, and, as it were, smiling, Leningrad looks cold and formal.

The wide Neva River flows through Leningrad. Within the city, before draining into the sea, it splits into several branches, thus forming islands on which part of Leningrad lies. Besides, there are some minor rivers and a number of canals in the city. They all add a great deal to its charm. Mirrored in their calm greenish waters, Leningrad's beautiful buildings look doubly beautiful. And in beautiful buildings the city is very rich.

**Magnificent Palaces**

The city boasts many large, modern structures and fine houses. Before the Revolution, these belonged to wealthy Russian aristocrats and industrialists. Leningrad likewise counts a number of magnificent palaces. The Czar and various members of the Imperial family lived in them while the city was Russia's capital. Only, like everything in Leningrad, these palaces are entirely different from those you saw at Moscow. There is no trace of the flamboyant and elaborate "Russian style" in them. They are typical western-European palaces of the eighteenth century, with straight, beautifully proportioned lines, rows of enormous windows, columns, pilasters and statues. A whole group of such palaces is aligned at one place along the Neva, making an effect of might, majesty and proud beauty. There is probably no place in the world like this.

When, in 1703, Peter the Great first looked at Leningrad's present site, he saw nothing but bleak, northern swamps in the estuary of the Neva. More swamps and pine forests stretched for hundreds of miles around. When he told his lieutenants that a great city would soon grow up here and that that city would be "Russia's door into Europe," many of them thought that he had gone crazy. But no difficulties ever stopped Peter. Scores of thousands of peasants were driven here from all over Russia. Freezing to the waist in chilly mud, they drove down wooden stakes and boards, then dumped in carload after carload of earth and sand. They died by the hundred. And their structures often collapsed.

**City of Stone**

In these days, when there was no modern machinery to help, it was a formidable task. But new men came to replace the fallen. The Czar, himself, often worked with them as a simple laborer. He regarded no work as being below his dignity. Gradually, the water was mastered and forced into canals. Streets and houses appeared. Then new difficulties arose. Peter wanted Petersburg to be a city of stone. Up to his time, most of Moscow had been a wooden city. He was sick and tired of wooden cities with their continual fires. However, there was no place near Petersburg where stone could be quarried. Hence, Peter decreed "the stone tax": every vehicle and every ship arriving in the city-to-be had to deliver so many building stones.

And so, the new stone city rose out of the swamp with incredible speed. In 1725, when Peter died, it was already a large and magnificent city. Ships from all over the world flocked to its harbor, doing brisk business with Russia.

Let me note here that, beginning with Peter, the Russian Czars styled themselves also "Emperors."

Two of the palaces on the Neva, joined into one by a passage, are the famous Winter Palace and the Hermitage. Together, they form the largest palace compound on earth. You can visit them; they are now open to the public. The Hermitage houses the greatest collection of silver, objects of art and, especially, paintings in existence. You walk literally through a mile of beautiful halls and see nothing but paintings. They are by the best old Italian, Dutch, French and other masters. Many of them are so valuable that each would fetch a fortune.

The Winter Palace was the Czar's main residence in the city. Some of its formal reception rooms are so large that they could hold thousands of people. Their mirror-like parquet floors are inlaid with designs of exquisite workmanship. They reflect vases of malachite, jade, and gold, invaluable furniture and the gilt painting and sculpture of the ceilings above. The magnificence of these rooms is dazzling.

The Winter Palace gives one a clear idea of how the Emperors of the eighteenth century lived. Peter lived simply. But under his successors, the Russian court outdid in splendor even the court of the Kings of France. The balls given by Empress Catherine the Great, who began her reign 40 years after Peter, was renowned all over Europe.

Such was the life which sprouted in the place where, only 50 years earlier, Peter had found nothing but bleak northern swamps.

**Palaces Changed Hands**

With the Revolution of 1917, all palaces in Leningrad, Moscow and elsewhere, were taken over by the Soviet Government. Some of them have become museums. In others, various Government offices, schools and workers' and employees' clubs have been set up. In the outskirts of Leningrad, as in those of Moscow, entire new suburbs of modern apartment houses for workers have grown up.

During the war, Leningrad lived through tragic days. In the fall of 1941, large German forces advanced against the city and blasted their way to within easy sight of it. Red troops and Leningrad's civilians, who had taken up arms, fought with such stubbornness and tenacity that the enemy was unable to storm the city. The Germans then decided to starve it into surrender. They encircled it almost completely and besieged it. All railroads connecting Leningrad with the rest of Russia were cut and held by the enemy. Thus, neither foodstuffs nor war munitions could be sent to the besieged city by rail. The trickle of supplies that did reach the city came by transport planes and by small boats on Lake Ladoga. Often these boats were sunk by German bombers. German batteries poured shells into Leningrad's industrial suburbs and into the city itself. Stuka bombers raided it constantly.

Leningrad remained thus besieged for more than two years. Coal could not reach the city, hence homes could not be heated. At school, children could write only with pencils, as ink froze in the inkwells. "Surrender! Further resistance is useless!" German loudspeakers ordered. But the Leningraders never thought of surrender.

It was not until January, 1944, that the Red Army managed to unclasp the German steel semi-circle around the city. The Germans were then routed out of their powerful fortified positions and chased far away. You can imagine with what feeling the Leningraders received the relief that came.

By that time one out of every 10 houses in Leningrad had been damaged by German shells or reduced to ruins. The Russians are now repairing and rebuilding them with all of their energy. Soon, they say, few traces of the terrific destruction wrought by the invader will be seen. Smoke pours again out of the high stacks of many of the factories around the city.

As though by a miracle, the great palaces in Leningrad hardly suffered at all. Few were hit by shells, and even then little damage was done. Proud, calm and majestic, they seem to float over the city of Peter in the cold mist which rises from the Neva.

**Russian Winter**

You have been traveling in Russia in summer. In winter you would find all of the places you have seen under a thick, white quilt of snow. Delicate white lace on the branches of every tree in the forest, straight white lines over telegraph wires, endless white planes, heavy coating of white over each roof in cities and villages.

You have, no doubt, heard of the Soviet Union as a country of severe colds and frosts. Like any very large country including the United States, Russia has many climates. You will see later on that she has also warm, even subtropical regions. But most of Russia is cold. The summers are warm but short, while winters are long and severe.

In the area around Moscow, July is almost as hot, though never as humid, as in New York. But by the end of August, frosts may occur at night, even though the days still remain warm. Snowfalls begin in October. After the middle of November, temperature settles down below freezing point and remains there until the very end of March. Thus, the snow that falls after the middle of November does not thaw. It piles up thicker and thicker. And the country remains in its smart white attire for about four and a half solid months. Temperature sometimes drops even 30 degrees below zero. In regions of European Russia northwest of Moscow and, especially, in Siberia, winters are longer and even colder. In Siberia, the coldest regions of the world are located.

The first fall of snow of the season is always a happy event for Russian children. Their winter games are all in, or with, snow. Exciting snowball battles are fought by youngsters returning from school.

But winter holds joy for grown-ups as well. There is nothing like the pleasure of sleighing. There are special, light sledges for such drives, with heavy fur robes that keep your legs warm. Three speedy horses are harnessed to such sledges, which are called troika. A troika drive, especially on a moonlit night, is a treat. The sledge literally flies, fountains of sparkling snow dust rising behind it. The sleigh-bells jingle gaily in the icy air. Snow-covered forests, white-bluish, undulating spaces stretch endlessly around. Sleeping villages flash by!

In the days before the railroads, snow provided one of the best means of transportation in Russia. Boats cannot ply frozen rivers, but these rivers become ideal sledge roads. The rains of the fall and spring transform the dirt roads in the country into seas of sticky mud. Carts often sink in it up to the axle, and it is impossible for the horse to pull the vehicle. But, on the same road hardened by frost and paddled with snow, the horse trots easily, even with a well-laden sledge. In past centuries, that naturally made Russians regard the winter as their best road builder. In winter to this day, besides trucks, the Russians use a great many sledges, especially in the country. It is, in fact, in sledges that peasants do most of their transportation.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

### The Journey Starts Here

In Moscow, the seat of the Soviet government, and the largest business and intellectual center in the Soviet Union, you have visited the Kremlin and the Red Square, and observed the throngs of tall, eager, blue-eyed Russians in the streets. On your long journey from the port of Vladivostok, in Asiatic Siberia, you have already visited Chelyabinsk, an important industrial center of the Urals. In European Russia, you travelled along endless cultivated fields of wheat, rye and oats, and noted the commercial and strategic value of the Volga River in the heart of the farming section at Kuibyshev.

Through courtesy of Grand Central Art Galleries, New York

**"The Long Trail," by Harold Bryant**

## Happy Hours With Books

**Book Reviews**

### *Of Mystery and Peril*

Stephen W. Meader always tells a good story. Whether he writes of submarines or buccaneers, horses or lumberjacks, there is sure to be authenticity of setting and a fast-moving plot. His new book, "The Long Trains Roll" (Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. $2), is one of his very best. The time is now, when fast freights and war specials thunder through "Calico Gap" in the Alleghenies, when train and crack crews work under pressure and when any enemy sabotage could imperil the nation's war effort.

Randy MacDougal comes of a family of railroad workers, is keen to learn all he can about the jobs that may lead at last to the right-hand side of the cab and the day when he can take the throttle as an engineer. There is work with the section gang, there are the examinations to pass and there is the thrill of his first "run" as fireman. All the time Randy keeps on the alert, and he stumbles on a clue which leads to just the tip the railroad detectives and the FBI need to avert a catastrophe.

The book is full of railroad facts and railroad "slang," the special language of the "iron trail," and it is full of pride and understanding of the grand job the workers are doing in these war years. Fine sketches by Edward Shenton illuminate the text.

"Fogbound," a waterfront mystery by Hawthorne Daniel (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. $2), takes us back to clipper-ship days when the "Flying Cloud" was tied up at New York's South Street wharf and when San Francisco was a new boom town. Told in the first person, this is an absorbing story of a young lad's adventures as apprentice to his uncle . . . a wicked uncle he proves to be . . . and how the boy finally clears his father's name and wins back his rightful place in the old shipping firm.

"Pierre Keeps Watch," by Maria Gleit (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2), is a story of the war, and of a little village in occupied France, a hidden village which because it is tucked away in the mountains has been overlooked by the enemy. Tales come to it of the terrible things that have happened to less fortunate neighbors. The men are away and it devolves on the women and the children and the old priest to make plans and to keep the village secure. To fourteen-year-old Peter is entrusted the care of the flock. He drives them high, to the mountain meadow, even to the edge of the abyss, coaxing even the old fat pig to safety when it is feared the Nazis are coming; he meets Tobias, a homeless lad, a wanderer for three years, and befriends him. These and other stirring events make a moving story which young people will like and from which they will learn something of the bravery and faith which support the children overseas.

### *Career Girls*

Girls will enjoy "Second Shift," by Phyllis Crawford (Henry Holt and Co., New York. $2), with its details of work in a machine factory, "unskilled repetitive labor" made interesting to Judy Pond by the fact that she, in her way, is helping to win the war, making airplane parts, filling her production quota, learning to get along with all types of girls, working the middle shift from four to midnight with the bottleneck crew.

"Carol on Broadway," by Helen Dore Boylston (Little, Brown and Co., Boston. $2), continues the story of Carol Page, whose heart is set on becoming an actress. Now after her success at the summer theater, she comes to try her luck in New York.

Carol has charm and ability and determination. Things are not made too easy for her. The weary round of calls at the theatrical agencies, the disappointments and hard work before she has her chance "on Broadway" all have the true ring. And the friends that she makes at the boardinghouse, the old actress out of work, the clown with his pet skunk, Herbert, a most engaging trained animal, add to the interest of the book. This is the fourth book in a series which has merit and which girls will find stimulating and of interest.

Terry's father is exchange teacher from Texas to a little town on the wintry shores of Lake Superior. It is not easy for a girl who has loved swimming in the warm southern waters and been the leader in her own crowd at home to make the change in midwinter to such a different environment. How she learns to ski . . . and ski well, how she makes new friends with a most delightful family "next door," and how she enjoys, after all, the differences in her new school life, are well told in "Granite Harbor," a book by a new writer, Dorothy Maywood Bird (The Macmillan Co., New York. $2). She has the knack of writing well for young people, just the sort of real American story that it is good to find.

### *Commando Lore*

"Ranger-Commando, Jr.," by Victor Lawson (Enterprise Associates, New York. $2.50), covers many subjects, briefly and with plentiful illustrations. The insignia of the American armed forces and the flags of the United Nations are shown in color; there are sketches and photographs of swimming strokes, and judo, and signaling. There are chapters on hiking and camouflage, on the commando obstacle, and on the Morse code. Not planned, of course, for a boy who wants to study a subject, but good for a quick survey or to arouse one's interest in self-training.

### *In Time for Christmas*

Every toy described in the new book by Lawry Turpin was actually made by the author. The photographs were taken by him of those homemade toys. The sketch plans are beautifully clear. It takes time and patience to simplify directions so that they are as brief and yet as complete as these.

"Toys You Can Make of Wood" (Greenberg, New York. $2.50), is really a book that will be used. It does not demand many tools or special woods. All sorts of playthings are suggested . . . furniture for the doll's house, jointed animals for a miniature farm, railroad equipment and some games. This would be an excellent book to have now so that Christmas presents could be made by father for the children or by brother for his little sister . . . for the best kind of presents are still the ones that are made at home by loving hands.

**Frances C. Darling**

## All Work—and No Play?

"Where shall we play?" Young people all over the United States are asking this question — and some of them are finding answers that make their communities much happier and more orderly.

A mile up the road from where I live, three girls went to the newspaper office with their difficulty. "In stories, young people always have a place where friends gather to play games and talk," they explained. "And shouldn't we?" they asked.

The newspaper accepted the challenge. Townspeople began to look about for a recreation place that their young people could call their own. It did not take long to find it. Now those girls and their friends are meeting in their own youth center — over the firehouse.

People of another town, in New York, thought they had a "youth problem" on their hands. Something must be done about it, they agreed. So the Mayor called a town meeting to propose a curfew law. But the discussions at that meeting started a new train of thought. Out of the meeting came —not a curfew law, but three recreational projects for girls and boys of the town.

**Teen Age Clubs**

Today, those young people have a new social center, a swimming hole, and a dance series. The young people themselves helped to get all these activities going, and they manage their own dances. They have lots of fun with it all and are developing a pride in their community, which came to the rescue when its young people needed help.

An interesting pioneer Teen Age Club was organized in Raleigh, North Carolina. Members of the club set before the local City Clubs the plans they wanted to work out for their organization. They managed to raise enough money to pay the rent of an old garage for several months in advance. Then they proceeded to make the garage into a club house.

The boys and girls did a good job of their own reconstruction work and interior decorating. They asked a parents' club to provide chaperonage. Besides conducting the club as a youth center, they arrange hay rides, swimming parties and other social affairs. They even publish a newspaper at their club house.

Young people of a community in Erie County, New York, are indebted to the local Study Club for their new skating rink. The Study Club sponsored the project, and the Boy Scouts built the rink, under the supervision of the local firemen.

"What About Us?" is the title of a booklet that tells how young people in all parts of the United States have solved their recreational problems. It is easy reading, and its accounts of the initiative and ingenuity of young people and their friends present many pleasing pictures of community life in America. It is published by the Federal Security Agency, Office of Community War Services, Division of Recreation, Washington, D. C.

**All Pull Together**

This little pamphlet will give you ideas on how to go about developing a recreational program in your community, if there is need for one. You cannot do it alone, it takes the whole community working together to really make it a success. You may want to make a survey of the actual needs. There is a guide for doing so on page 34. You will also find a check list of resources and a list of the types of recreational activities that could be planned. The term "recreation" is a broad one. It includes crafts and hobbies, outdoor life, music, literary programs and a host of other activities.

Recreation tends to draw people of all ages together into a better understanding of one another. In Oswego County, New York, a neighborhood recreation program was carried out. Thirty-two persons, ages nine to 81, had supper together at one long table, followed by an evening of fun.

It is only a step from planning for your own fun to helping with recreation for younger children. In Nassau County, New York, about 120 girls have been doing that very thing. Last year, they took a special 4-H Child Care Course. Now they take care of younger brothers and sisters at home, they mind their neighbor's children, help at park and child care centers, camps and playgrounds and supervise lunch rooms. They teach the younger children crafts, nature study, sewing and games. The Scout organizations have long had a unit in their program for the care of younger children.

As you work together in the community for better recreation programs, you will naturally take greater interest and a more active part in other types of local affairs. When youth and adults work together on community committees and activities, we shall not need to be concerned about post-war situations.

**Dorothy Emerson**
4-H Club Leader, Maryland

### *Green Shallows*

While the haymakers work
Beneath the sun
In the hot fields
Till the work be done,
The haymakers' children
In the lake shallows
Splash and chirp
Like so many swallows.

In the shade of the trees
Where all is green
The spray of their playing
And frolic is seen,
With a bobbing about
Of heads fair as flax,
And a shine and a glow
Of little brown backs.

While the haymakers work
On the slope of the field
And rake up the hay,
And toss up the yield,
Merry and carefree,
Chirping and gay,
In the green cool shallows
Their children play.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

## The Shepherds' Stove

The colored tile stove of the shepherds in the Sub-Carpatho Mountains, in Ruthenia, was an important piece of furniture. There are still to be seen a few of these elaborately designed stoves which, 30 or 40 years ago, were to be found in nearly all homes of the Huculs, as these shepherds are called. The tiles were decorated with little pictures representing military scenes, or motifs such as the Huculs worked into their pottery.

The life of the peasant, especially in the winter, revolves around his stove, which serves a variety of purposes. He not only cooks on it and warms his entire cottage by it, but sleeps on it as well. On one side of the stove is an iron cover, on which all the cooking is done. The children wrap themselves in a rug and sleep on top of the stove.

The flue, connected to the stove, continues on into the next room, called the "best room," which is reserved for special occasions only. It serves also as a storeroom. Most of the farm produce is kept here, and all the fine linen and bric-à-brac and family heirlooms, as well as the holiday costumes.

When there is a special occasion, such as a wedding in the family, the guests sit on a bench which is built around the stove. Since the World War, iron covers for small square stoves have become popular for cooking purposes.

## Paroling of West Coast Youths Is Held a Justifiable Step

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Paroling of three of the 12 Mexican-American youths convicted of murdering one man in the Sleepy Lagoon case of 1942 has been greeted by the Sleepy Lagoon Defense Committee as a justifiable step to change sentences meted out in an atmosphere so charged with stirred-up race prejudice that inconclusive evidence was allegedly admitted by the court.

The Committee of citizens insisting that the men are innocent welcomed the parole action for the assurance it gives the Latin-American world, which has watched the case with great interest, that California intends to be just. The Los Angeles area is regarded as having the largest population of Mexican background in the country.

The Committee expects that the state's Second District Court of Appeal is soon going to reverse the 12 convictions entirely.

**Others Scheduled for Release**

Manuel Delago, John Matuz and Manuel Reyes are the first parolees. Six others are scheduled for early release. The three remaining were sentenced to life imprisonment. Five additional, charged with misdemeanors in connection with the killing which made headlines but for which blame never seemed finally fixed, have served their terms. Two of these young men are in the armed forces, three have jobs.

The record apparently supports the Sleepy Lagoon Committee's position that their right to a just trial was greatly abridged by fomented anti-Mexican feeling here at the time. Such feeling was abnormal in Los Angeles, which has been traditionally friendly to Mexicans, if indifferent to their economic welfare.

**Press Is Blamed**

The Committee has no doubt but that the anti-Mexican stir-up was deliberate. It says prejudice was being used as a tool by Axis propagandists to give this region a bad name throughout Latin-America.

It lays much blame on the press, especially the Hearst press. It says that in the Sleepy Lagoon case, the defendants got brutal treatment from the police, unfair treatment from the court. It goes farther. It charges the people of Los Angeles with failure to recognize that neglect of slums and economic discrimination against minorities are breeders of racial strife.

Some observers feel that the Committee has made too much of this case. Others ask who would have urged justice for the young men had there been no Committee? Carey McWilliams, its chairman, nationally known as a writer on race problems, calls its work "the first well-organized and widely supported effort in Southern California to bring the case of the Mexican, or the citizen of Mexican descent, to the attention of all the peoples of the area."

**Labor Support**

The Committee has had the support of both of the major labor organizations.

Latin-American labor delegates to the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia last May also added their support by wiring gratitude to the Committee for its work in defense of the Sleepy Lagoon "boys."

"This case," they wired, "has been used by the 'fifth column' in our countries to stir up 'anti-Yankee' sentiment in order to undermine hemispheric unity in the war against fascism. The fact that your Committee has not only fought to right a great injustice against these innocent boys but also exposed the antiwar forces responsible for their conviction enables us to prove that the anti-Latin prejudice which colored their trial is not shared by the majority of the people in your country."

## Schools in Europe for G.I.'s Waiting Transportation Home

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—When hostilities cease in Europe, soldiers who won't be needed to police Germany or who can be spared from the war with Japan will be able to take vocational training courses while waiting for a boat to take them home.

This large-scale educational program was disclosed by the War Department yesterday together with the warning that many of our men in Europe would have to mark time after V-E Day while we concentrate our shipping on getting troops and supplies to the Pacific-Asiatic theater.

The plan, in the making for more than a year, was outlined by Col. Lawrence Westbrook, Assistant Director of the Department's Planning Division, in an address before an Industrial Relations Conference of the American Management Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here.

As it stands now the European schools are to be established at battalion levels and a wide variety of general, technical, and vocational courses will be offered. Wherever practical, university centers, reminiscent of the Army's overseas education program in 1918, will be arranged for.

The courses will probably be supplemented by organized travel tours to places of historical interest in the countries concerned for those who are interested. The program is not to be confused with the educational opportunities offered to veterans under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

## *Government Asks If You Breakfasted On Fried Green Tomatoes This Morning*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Government wants to know if you've tried breakfasting on shortcake and fried green tomatoes.

"Did you eat a good breakfast this morning?" asks a leaflet issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"If you fixed breakfast for others, was it a good one?

"Is breakfast a Problem Meal? Don't give up—try to solve it!"

"Most folks like a change now and again," the leaflet observes, listing a few ways to get variety and, it adds archly, "maybe surprises" into the matutinal meal.

"Enjoy old-fashioned shortcake for breakfast," the document urges. "Split biscuit and spread with butter or margarine. Use berries or other sweetened fruit as a filling and top. Serve with generous portions of whole milk or with cream. . . .

"Broil or fry tomatoes—red or green—and serve with bacon.

"Take a tip from New England and have Saturday night's baked beans for Sunday morning . . . perhaps with codfish cakes and brown bread."

Another tasty morsel, the agency advises, is stale bread dipped in a mixture of egg and tomato juice, and browned in fat.

Maybe you never thought about adding lemon slices to dried peaches, but the Bureau did.

## Butler Hits Progressive Education And Calls for Return to Liberalism

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A plea for a liberal education was combined with a sharp attack on "the progressive method" by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, yesterday at the opening exercises of the University's 191st academic year.

Speaking to an audience that included 500 Navy V-12 students and 400 new Barnard College students, Dr. Butler warned that vocational training is quite distinct from education and should be subordinated to the methods and ideals of liberal education.

"If on the other hand," he continued, "liberal education be even crippled, much less abandoned, then no matter how successful vocational training may be, its products will not be men but machines."

Progressive education in Dr. Butler's opinion is a "most reactionary philosophy" and he finds it difficult to understand how such a "preposterous doctrine" ever received any hearing by intellectual minds. Its effects are evident in the reports of undisciplined youth, he said.

Such a method of education would first deprive a child of his intellectual, social and spiritual inheritance, and then call on him to grow without guidance or discipline.

## Only 10 P. C. Cut In Plane Output Seen After V-E-Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The abrupt cutback in warplane production probably will be around 10 per cent when Germany collapses, authoritative information made available today indicates.

Also, with front line and reserve demands reported virtually filled, a gradually shortened production schedule now is said to be possible.

Army officials have been planning for airplane cutbacks for a long time, aiming at reaching by a slow, month-to-month schedule revision the over-all reduction of around 40 per cent from the original program to the one which must be carried on beyond victory in Europe to the smashing of Japan. There have been 11 such schedules.

The rate of decelerating production has increased plenty, it was learned, as the emphasis has increased for heavier models and fewer models. Heaviest demand will be for the very heavy bombers.

Aircraft production has approximated 8,000 a month, declining from a high of about 9,000 early this year. By weight the volume has increased steadily and may continue upward for a while.

### *Citizenship Nearly Unites Unrelated Sailor Shevlins*

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Sailor Edward Shevlin became an American citizen. After he had gone, along came another sailor, Edward Shevlin, and he, too, took the citizenship oath.

Both were born in Glasgow, Scotland, both now live in New York, both were at the same boot camp. But they never have met, and are not related.

# Allies Discuss Way to Handle Reich Economy

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—A broad plan to govern the economic life of Germany for an indefinite period through Allied Control Commissions has been formulated in the midst of a controversy within the European Advisory Commission on the question of the country's industrial demobilization, it was learned last night.

Settlement of this issue — one which has been reflected in a similar split within President Roosevelt's Cabinet—is understood to be predicated upon formation of an over-all Tri-power Economic Control Commission which would have similar smaller groups working upon specific problems.

One of these groups would supervise postwar industry within Germany until a later determination between the victor nations on how far they should go in banning Germany from industrial production, particularly that of a type easily adaptable to war conversion.

Similar commissions will be set up to control communications, supervise operations of financial institutions and perhaps to lay down educational policies in an effort to change the outlook of German youth.

It is understood that a method has been generally agreed upon to co-ordinate British, American and Russian basic principles for occupation, and that they will be administered separately within the respective three zones of occupation.

The decision to put Germany's economic life under Allied Control Commissions was believed to be a compromise between the wishes of those advocating turning the country into an agricultural state and those who believe that such a paralysis of German industry would disrupt Europe's economy.

The plan, which would be designed as a stop-gap measure, would be aimed at insuring continued production until the United Nations later worked out an ultimate economic plan for Germany.

Supporters of the plan, in arguing against a total eradication of German industry, pointed out that the Reich industrial machine could be thrown into gear immediately to provide relief and rehabilitation goods needed in many sections of Europe.

In addition, it was pointed out that the closing of German mines would cut off materials, and especially coal, needed for the rebuilding of Europe.

Profits would be denied German industrialists.

# V-Day of Prayer Acclaimed In Safety Council Survey

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—There is an overwhelming sentiment across the nation to make V-Day a day of prayer and thanksgiving, not a day of carousal, according to a survey just completed by the National Safety Council.

Some cities already have plans made to ring church bells and hold religious services, to close taverns and bars, and otherwise insure that V-Day does not become a "Spree Day."

"There very evidently is a definite feeling throughout the nation," says Col. John Stilwell, President of the Council, "that too many American boys have fallen and too many are still in danger to make V-Day in Europe a day of carousal in America."

Cities, public officials, police chiefs, industrial concerns and civic leaders have told the Council that proper leadership, exerted now, can divert the public's emotional reaction to victory in Europe from riotous and reckless celebration to dignified and purposeful observance, and thus make of V-Day a day of commemoration and dedication.

Typical of some of the programs already being set up is that of Detroit, Mich.

Charles E. Boyd, chairman of the V-Day Planning Committee of the Detroit Victory Council, says industrial and civic groups well realize—and are taking steps to impress upon others—the fact that mere collapse of German resistance will be no occasion for wild celebration, but, rather, a time for sane, serious sobriety, for rededication to the remaining task.

In Detroit, says Mr. Boyd, churches are planning special services for V-Day; schools and playgrounds will have special programs; Labor and Management Committees in industry are working out plans for in-the-plant ceremonies. And local newspapers, radio stations, and many other groups are soberly telling the public to reserve their jubilation until Victory is complete and final—in the Pacific as well as in Europe.

Detroit retail merchants, according to Mr. Boyd, have authorized the newspapers to omit all regular merchandise advertising on the day news is flashed (if in their judgment it appears advisable), and instead to print a single ad, six full columns, saying:

"Still 70,000,000 Japs to defeat. The defeat of Germany means only that we are one big step nearer Victory. Actually our job is only half done. Complete Victory still has to be won the hard way. American boys are fighting and dying at this hour in the frightful Pacific war. Theirs is a tough, desperate struggle with a fanatical foe. Theirs is a monumental task.

"In our exuberance over one Victory, let us not forget the bloodshed, sorrow and continued toil that we must still face before final Victory can be won. Let us pray humbly for courage to face the ordeals yet to come. . . . Let's keep our war machine in high gear. Let's keep the pace we've established until final victory arrives. Don't let down till we finish the job!"

And the National Safety Council adds:

"Let there be cheers for the boys in Europe, come V-Day—prayers for the boys in the Pacific.

"Don't Make V-Day a Spree Day!"

Here is a list of the steps the Council found most communities have already started to map out:

1. Closing of bars and taverns on V-Day and V-Night—in some cases by voluntary action of tavern keepers.

2. Strengthening of police, fire and other protective agencies by use of auxiliary and reserve personnel, with cancellation of all leaves and a call for full 24-hour duty.

3. Blocking off of congested and parade areas, with routes kept open for emergency equipment.

4. Closing of schools, industrial plants, department stores and other places of business—but only after special V-Day ceremonies have kept pupils and workers off the streets until emergency control measures have been established by police. Some plants will not close.

5. Opening of churches, with special services, either denominational or united.

6. Restricted leave for personnel at near-by Army and Navy bases, with special ceremonies on posts and stations.

7. Guarding of fire alarm boxes to prevent false alarms.

8. Expanded transportation facilities to reduce congestion.

### *Etters of North Dakota Brighten U. S. Farming*

WIMBLEDON, N. D, Sept. 28 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Etter and their daughter, Miss Louise Etter, took time out from their farm work to attend a civic celebration in their honor.

Mr. Etter is 91 years of age, Mrs. Etter, 81, and their daughter, 54. With Miss Etter operating a combine, her father driving a truck and Mrs. Etter managing the household, they have just finished harvesting the crops from a half section—320 acres—of land.

# W. C. T. U. Reports Victories For Dry Cause in 34 States

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Geared to the times with striking clarity, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union set out on a definite five-year program at their 70th annual convention here last week with abolition of the liquor traffic as their No. 1 item.

Repeatedly, the convention's 1,000 delegates—representing 500,000 members—asked that the American people voluntarily abstain from all alcoholic liquors on the day victory comes in Europe, and requested that bars and taverns be closed for 48 hours.

"An inebriated nation on V-Day is not the example America should set for war-weary nations who look to this country for leadership," declared Dr. Bernard J. Clausen, pastor of Cleveland's Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

**Prohibition Gains Reviewed**

Shortly before she surprised the convention by retiring—after 11 years as President—when her name was presented for re-election, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., told of the gains prohibition is making across the country.

"Evidence begins to show," said Mrs. Smith, "that the pendulum is swinging back. To date, approximately 130 months since repeal, nearly 10,000 dry victories have been achieved in 34 States."

W. C. T. U. leaders are recognizing service to youth. The theme of this year's convention—Total Abstinence Everywhere—will be projected into the five-year program with emphasis on the Loyal Temperance Union for children and the Youth's Temperance Councils, plus total abstinence pledge signing in church schools and the signing of home commitment pledges.

**National Prohibition**

Time after time through the 70th convention, speakers and delegates advocated prohibition's return. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, venerable President of the World W. C. T. U., said she was convinced that "prohibition will be demanded by the nation's business leaders. Lack of it has become a financial hazard to them."

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, New York, new national president and formerly the organization's Vice-President-at-Large, also called for reinstatement of prohibition as "the only way to cure our liquor problem."

And Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, national legislative director of the W. C. T. U., pointed out that while national prohibition before repeal was not given time to solve all the problems that confronted it, during prohibition "our alcoholic wards and private cures were empty or shut down, and our mental hospitals emptying rather than filling."

While the convention put abolition of the liquor traffic as item No. 1 in the W. C. T. U.'s Constructive Program for a Postwar World, other points in the program propose intelligent co-operation with world peace plans, and the raising of social standards in home and community.

The delegates went on record as opposed to a policy of revenge and retaliation toward defeated peoples in the war.

The convention also opposed any program for peacetime conscription of men, women or youth.

**Equal Share on Radio**

The conference also urged the Federal Communications Commission to make it a condition of granting future radio licenses that reasonable time be allotted to broadcasting of religious services and discussion of alcohol problems by churches and reform groups and that wherever time is granted to advertise liquor an equal amount of time must be allowed to be purchased by churches, ministers or reform groups to present counter-arguments.

Officers elected were: Vice-President at Large, Miss Mary B. Ervin, Columbus, Ohio, President of the Ohio W. C. T. U.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Lily Grace Matheson, Evanston, Ill., incumbent; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill., incumbent; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Agnes D. Hays, Ransom, Kan., President of the Kansas W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Smith's retirement as President came as a complete surprise, and she was afterward unanimously elected Honorary President.

# Masons to Explore Negro Proposal

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Encouragement of Negro Masonic lodges was proposed last night in the annual report of Melvin M. Johnson of Boston, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of 33d degree Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons.

The Supreme Council voted approval but decided to explore the question further.

"Such a gesture of good will," Mr. Johnson said, "would be entirely consistent with the attitude taken 20 years ago by Leon M. Abbott, then M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander. The Prince Hall body (Negro) regarded the action as a fine and friendly attitude. It is to be noted also that in the 20 years that have intervened they have never sought to exploit or take advantage in any way of the result of the contact then established."

The 1945 meeting will be held in Boston, where it is held every third year.

At last night's session 128 Scottish Rite Masons received the honorary 33d degree, including United States Senators Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois and Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt of the Ohio Supreme Court.

# Connecticut


**BRIDGEPORT**

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*all the year 'round*
sizes for Juniors, Misses and Women
*Priced from* $29.95 *up*
MEIGS MEZZANINE FLOOR OF FASHIONS

HOWLAND'S
Pays the Postage Free On Your Gifts to Soldiers Overseas
Military Christmas Gift Canteen—Street Floor

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
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Bridgeport 1

collector's item! first-edition
Lenox Figurines
heirlooms of the future—the first figurines Lenox has ever made
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*Open a Convenient*
• CHARGE ACCOUNT
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• LAY-AWAY ACCOUNT
*Prices are same as for Cash on Lay-away Account*

**GREENWICH**

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greenwich
Savings Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00
TELEPHONES 4650—4651
289 GREENWICH AVENUE

Finch's Pharmacies
*Two Stores for Your Convenience*
*The Only Authorized Agents for* Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Ampion Cesspool Cleaner
*Sizes 1 lb. to 100 lbs.*
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

**CONNECTICUT**

**GREENWICH** (Continued)

PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques. We pay good prices for them.
*Call Greenwich 3160*
16 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE

**HARTFORD**

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Honeybrook Lehigh
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FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
*Frayer & Foster* *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

*"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"*
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
36 Asylum Street

G. P. Lerner
CANADIAN FUR CO.
*Fine Furriers Since 1896*
95 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

AETNA EXTERMINATING CO.
*Licensed Fumigators*
Furniture Sterilized and Fumigated. Our Fumigating Service will eliminate pests in your home.
163 PRESTON STREET Telephone 6-4122

Mon., Tues., Wed.
Shampoo—Finger Wave $1.00
Permanents from $6.00
Olson Beauty Salon
Where 26 years' experience means something
902 Main Street Hartford, Conn.

STEAK BROILER
37 Elm Street Phone 7-3751
SANDWICHES ONLY
*No Heavy Cooking*
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M. — 2 P. M.

How to Write Better Letters
by M. M. Swartz
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

FALL BRIDAL ARRANGEMENTS
Spear & McManus
Established 1849
221 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
*Manager Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg*
*Let us give your hair the regular systematic care that will keep it consistently attractive.*
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 MAIN STREET
Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen
PHONE 6-1341

DEPOSIT YOUR FUEL OIL COUPONS with THE PARKVILLE COAL CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
116 Ann St. All Tel. 7-9151

MARIE'S GIFT SHOPPE
"Unusual Gifts"
Come in and browse around. You'll find any number of lovely gifts for Fall weddings
312 Farmington Avenue, Hartford

**HARTFORD West Hartford**

*October 15th*
IS CHRISTMAS EVE FOR PACKAGES OVERSEAS
Imported Portuguese Sardines in pure Olive Oil
An Gourmet Plum Pudding
Marzipan Specialties
Chicken in tins
Shad Roe (69c a tin)
All ingredients for fruit cakes
Central Delicatessen
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997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4100
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

JOIN
Maison de Linge
TROUSSEAU CLUB
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*Now is the time to select*
Snow Suits and Winter Coats
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
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Radelle
*Famous Name Lingerie*
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SAGE-ALLEN
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**CONNECTICUT**

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First Grade
MILK and CREAM
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NEW YORK DRESS GOODS STORE
*The Dress Goods Store of Meriden*
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BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
*Laundry*
*Cleaning and Dyeing*
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony Street Phone 1287

Just Good Clothes for Good People
STOCKWELL'S
34 COLONY STREET

**MIDDLETOWN**

WRUBEL'S
Let Your GOOD Coat . . .
Your SUPERLATIVE Suit . . .
Wear a Wrubel Label
*. . . recognized for authentic fashion and high quality!*

FARMERS & MECHANICS Savings Bank
*Join Our*
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

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RAY HAMMOND
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JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
*Gifts—Greeting Cards*
*Occasional Furniture*
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Ann-Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
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The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDE HARDWARE STORE
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FURNITURE
*Repaired and Re-upholstered*
Antiques Restored
Box Springs and Mattresses Made Over
Rush Seats and Chair Caning
ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
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*Devoted to Your Better Living*

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All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
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*"Flowers by Wire"*
Coombs
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Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

*Flowers*
of Feathers—Velvet Pansies—Roses—Sweet Peas. All in gay colors.
$1.00 to $1.59.
MALLETTE'S
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CANDY—PERFUME
COSMETICS
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
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Looking for Gifts for men in the Service? Visit our shop where you will find many useful Gifts on display.
*Remember to Mail by Oct. 15th.*
DONNELLY'S
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Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

**CONNECTICUT**

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$33.75
With wool lining $42.50
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For that smooth appearance—
Choose properly fitted foundation garments. Well cut lingerie. Pajamas and Robe Sets. Negligees and Hostess Gowns
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Darien 5-0335
*Mending and darning free of charge*
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*Always on the Square*
See our Lovely Materials
Make your own clothes and save

WE CARRY YOUR FAVORITE
Lipstick—Nail Polish—Perfume
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OUR NEW LOCATION
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"Chimney sweep" powder keeps your chimney clean
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for the chilly days ahead
Sugenheimers
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*Excellent Workmanship*
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Our experience of over thirty years is at your service.
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**CONNECTICUT**

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WATERBURY
You are invited to come in and meet
Miss Carolyn Coppolo
Manager of Clear Weave's new and greater store in Waterbury — now celebrating Grand Opening Month.
We have moved from
21 SOUTH MAIN ST.
to larger, modern quarters at
9-11 SOUTH MAIN ST.
Miss Coppolo will be happy to welcome you to our new store, where we hope you will enjoy shopping. Clear Weave Hosiery and Dress Accessories will please you!
Visit Our New CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
new address
9-11 SOUTH MAIN ST.
WATERBURY

Sullivan's
*Boys' and Men's Wear*
Waterbury and Torrington
PLANNING FOR COLDER DAYS?
Full line of Snow Suits, Overcoat Sets and Mackinaws now on display for the boys of 4 to 12.

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
*Exclusive in Waterbury at Howland Hughes*
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*Originals for Juniors*
$10.98

FUEL OIL
Please co-operate by ordering now. Thank you.
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WOMEN'S SWEATERS
Slip-on and Cardigan styles in a full range of sizes and colors.
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**NEW YORK**

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*Jeweler by Tradition*
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Whitney's
OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS BOXES
*Mailed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15*
NO REQUEST NEEDED

FLOWERS
for Birthdays and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Honigsbaum's
SELECT FALL SPORTSWEAR
COATS · SUITS · DRESSES

STITTIG'S
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353 STATE STREET
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"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., INC.

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
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*FOR FALL*
Smart Shirts $2.24 to $7.50
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Luddy
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Specializing
COLD PERMANENT
Our Special Feature Since 1940
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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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BAGS, GIFTS
JOHNSONS
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MORTON COY
has . . .
an exciting collection of
FURS
COATS
SUITS
DRESSES
You, too, can say "CHARGE IT!"

THE BEST-KNOWN NAMES ARE SEEN AT McLEAN'S
Approximately 350 lines of branded merchandise, most of them nationally advertised, are sold at McLean's Department Store. So many people find their favorite brands in this busy store that people find it easy to say: "The Best-Known Names Are Seen at McLean's."
McLEAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Timely Clothes, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
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## NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Health Spot
Vitality
**PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.**
40 COURT STREET

Jeweler—American Gem Buy from a Registered Society
**VAN COTT** Jeweler
60 Court St.
*Divided Payments Available*

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Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
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**FALL SUITS**
Sizes 10-20 and 9-15
**J. BROCK, Inc.**
94 PONDFIELD ROAD, BRONXVILLE

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EVERYTHING NECESSARY
*to Beautify Your Garden*
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Consultant DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
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Sherwin-Williams Paint
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### FLUSHING—Bayside

**For Better Garden Work**
**ALLEY POND NURSERY**
HANS BUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No job too large or too small.
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## NEW YORK

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Delicious Home Cooking
6 Burns St. Forest Hills, N. Y.

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Carpets and Rugs
*A Complete Service*
*New and Used Carpets for Sale*
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

*Leslie's*
DRESSES — COATS SUITS
*For Town and Country*
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST. FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

### FREEPORT

*Walk-Over*
*for Men and Women*
★
*Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
**The New Shoe Store**
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

*Carol Green's*
Authentic line of Fall Sportswear, Dresses, Blouses, Coats, Sweaters, Suits, Accessories.
Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.

**IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP**
*Fall Outfits for Men*
Featuring
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

**BURTON SHOPS**
*Ladies' Ready to Wear*
79 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
6 Park Place Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.

**FREEPORT DRUG SHOP**
Is prepared to now advise and show what the boys over seas really need.
76 So. Main St. Tel. Freeport 7793

### GLOVERSVILLE

for your Fall or Winter Coat come to
Mildred Preston
*"A Specialty Shop of Distinction"*
101 N. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.

**TREHER & JUNG**
*Plumbing–Heating*
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

NEW FALL STYLES IN
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK
AND BETTY BARRETT
*Shoes for Women Are Here*
Charles W. Brookins
60 N. MAIN ST.

Carlye Dresses
FASHION FLOOR

ARGERSINGER'S

P. E. CONOVER
*Electrical Service and Fixtures*
28 SOUTH MAIN ST. P. 3968

**E. L. DURKEE & CO.**
GIFT CENTER for the Boys in the Service
*Consult us for gift suggestions*
13 N. Main Street
Phone 2228 Gloversville, N. Y.

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GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
*Established 1917*
Complete Banking Service
*Member*
*Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

*Fleur de Lis Flower Shop*
EMILE FARDEL
Choice Flowers and Plants
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

*Come for Sunday Dinner!*
"The Hidden House"
Open daily except Mondays
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Parties
GOOD HOME COOKING
661 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, Long Island
TELEPHONE 3281

## NEW YORK

### GREAT NECK
(Continued)

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of all Kinds
**ALBERT ANTOR**
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

### HEMPSTEAD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ARNELL MEN'S SHOP** Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
*featuring*
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

*Fredericks*
SUITS—GOWNS—COATS
DRESSES
264 Fulton Avenue Phone 26

*Oppenheim Collins*
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer
*LET'S GET IT OVER!*

Headquarters for
**FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT**
*ALL TYPES*
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
*Let's All Back the Attack!*

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
It's ALBERT'S for *Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

*C. J. WILLIAMS, Inc.*
PAINT AND WALL PAPER
11 NORTH FRANKLIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
2783 ATLANTIC AVE., 1519 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HEMPSTEAD 3480

BROWN'S
*Jewelers*
249 FULTON AVENUE

### HOLLIS

**E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc.**
EDITH M. BRAND, Pres.
*Real Estate — Insurance*
*Management—Appraisals*
*Mortgage Loans*
Established 1893
Member L. I. Real Estate Board
191-22 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-7000

### ITHACA

Save Your Time and Save Your Car
Join Gulf's Anti-Breakdown Club by making an appointment for Gulf's Protective Maintenance Services for your car.
**SERVICENTER, Inc.**
Cayuga and Green Sts. Ph. 2128

A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND IS A HAT FROM
*Holley's*
THE FASHION CENTER
ITHACA • NEW YORK

Old Shoes Made to Look Like New
**AL FONTANA** 401 Eddy Street

BETTER PAINT AND WALLPAPER SERVICE
◆ *Window Shades* ◆
*Floor Coverings*
*Venetian Blinds*
—PERSONALIZED SERVICE—
216 N. Aurora Street Phone 2150

*Harper Method*
Differs So From Ordinary Beauty Shops
*HarperCOLD Permanent Waves*
NANCY M. BROWN
Savings Bank Bldg. PHONE 3538 M. 30

## NEW YORK

### ITHACA
(Continued)

Time for Woolens Warm and Fine
Means KAY'S With Fashion's Complete New Line
KAY'S
FABRIC and CURTAIN SHOP
124 East State Street

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Dependable service all make radios
WRITTEN GUARANTEE ONE YEAR
Anywhere in Queens
**BERKLEY'S** Est. 1925
*Call Nearest Branch*
JAmaica 6-1200 BOulevard 8-3300
HAvemeyer 9-5500 FLushing 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

**ART HAIRDRESSERS**
Permanent Waving
Cold Waves
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

LIKE NEW WE REPAIR SHOES
**LIDO SHOE REPAIR**
*Reasonable Prices*
*High Grade Material Used*
HAT CLEANING and SHOE SHINE PARLOR
77-08a 37TH AVENUE, Across from School

*Hoffman's*
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

*Cyril W. Anderson*
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

*Shelley*
ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8027

*"If it's for a Baby we have it"*
**CARROLL DRUG CO.**
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING EARLY
83-01 37th Avenue HA. 9-6220

**CLARK'S**
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

*Dulion's*
*Serving Dinner Only*
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

**Fred's Quality Market**
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

### JAMAICA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
*Featuring*
**Our Own Make KID GLOVES**
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocratic Quality Furniture Floor Coverings
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd. Opp. Merrick Theatre

**FRIES & BURMEISTER**
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

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**NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.**
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

### KENMORE

**Lincoln Market**
2337 Delaware Avenue De 5800
*We Feature Monarch Products*

## NEW YORK

### KENMORE
(Continued)

**EXPANDING**
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
**Most Beautiful Plant**
**Most Beautiful Work**
**Most Beautiful Service**
**EUCLID CLEANERS**
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

**Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.**
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

### LARCHMONT

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
IRONS — TOASTERS — LAMPS
BOUGHT — SOLD — REPAIRED
1921 PALMER AVENUE

For Fall Days
**Distinctive Sportswear**
Lingerie - Hosiery - Gloves - Bags
*Accessory Shop*
1931 Palmer Avenue

Smart Town and Country
SPORT DRESSES
All Wools—Wool Jerseys—Wool and Rayon
$8.95 to $15.95
**Grandma's Dress Shop**
1965A Palmer Ave. Near Larch. Thea.

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*Agents for*
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
*Dispensing Chemist*
Northern Blvd. and Browvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

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Kenneth D. Sainsbury
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.
"The House Full of Hardware"

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
*A welcome gift always*
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

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**MEISTEN'S LUNCHEON**
Soda Fountain
Home Made Ice Cream
Nuts and Candies
46 ATLANTIC AVE. LYN. 6330

**Red Ash Coal Company**
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

**JOHN J. LAKE & SON**
Paint—Wallpaper
Distributors of Barreled Sunlight
Cabots-Dutch Boy Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lynbrook 3155

### LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

**BLUE COAL**
**SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.**
Second Street, East Rockaway, N. Y.
Phone Lynbrook 2777
Valley-Stream 542

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**HENRY'S DEPT. STORE**
Men's, Boys', Women's and Children's
WEARING APPAREL
*Simplicity Patterns*
*All Linen Kitchen Towels*
Church Street, Malverne, L. I., N. Y.
Post Office Bldg. Lyn. 5282

### MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2736
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

### MANHASSET

**ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC**
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
*Long Island's Finest Hardware Store*

## NEW YORK

### MANHASSET
(Continued)

*Arrow* DISTRIBUTING CO.
U. S. Government Inspected Horse Meat
*Complete Line of Pet Foods and Supplies*
*Munsey Park Shopping Center*
Northern Blvd. Manhasset 760

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**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**CHELSEA**
*"Service That Satisfies"*
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

*Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes*
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

THE LANGDON SHOP
*The Man's Shop of Westchester*
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

**Leab & Meyers**
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
*for Lovely Gifts*
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

*Marion Young*
RESTAURANT
*Luncheon • Afternoon Tea*
*Dinner*
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

*Milady Beauty Salon*
MR. HARRY
*Hair Stylist*
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
*Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years*

*All Forms of*
**INSURANCE**
**MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.**
MO 8-6500
*Hartford Fire Insurance Agency*
17 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

**William J. Fee Coal Co.**
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3948 NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK
*Emmadine* FARMS
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

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**The Utmost in Protection**
against all weathers: Johns-Manville Roofing and Siding for your home! The utmost in value, too: Johns-Manville Roofing and Siding is made from rugged, time-defying materials—can be applied right over the old, thus giving you extra insulation—and there's no repainting or maintenance expense.
For the utmost in satisfaction, reroof and reside with Johns-Manville. Phone 2-1000 for a free estimate today. Monthly terms.
**NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.**

GUERNSEY MILK
*Emmadine* FARMS
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

LEONARD Talner
*JEWELER*
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

*Leaf's*
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
*Private Parties*
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

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1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

## NEW YORK

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*
(Continued)

JUELL M.
**BIE**
*Certified Gemologist*
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

**BETTY HAT SHOPPE**
*Hats made of own fur*
colors matched
582 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patio Theatre Bldg.

**ELIZABETH CULLIMORE**
*Graduate Corsetiere*
The GOSSARD Line of Beauty
The first requisite for that well-groomed look is a perfectly fitted foundation garment.
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
738 Nostrand Ave. SLocum 6-6931

*The Green Lantern Gift Shop*
A selection of Christmas Cards is now on display. Also unusual Gifts for all occasions.
668 Nostrand Avenue
Telephone NEvins 8-3777

SH. 8-7252
*bunny sherman*
*Millinery*
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**ENNA JETTICK**
Shoes for WOMEN
THE LUCY—$6.00
**ALLEN SHOE COMPANY**
4421 13th Ave., Cor. 45th Street
Windsor 8-8444

*Borough of Richmond*
(Staten Island)

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**RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

### NIAGARA FALLS

**BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE**
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
*Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop*
TELEPHONE 6094

**JOHN BINGENHEIMER COAL CO.**
**'blue coal'**
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

### PATCHOGUE—Medford

**Island Coal & Lumber Co.**
COMPLETE LINE
INSULATING MATERIALS
SASH and DOORS
ROOFING MATERIALS
Medford, L. I., N. Y. Ph. Patchogue 419

### PELHAM

PElham 8-0380
A. ARCHIGIAN
Interior Decorating—Upholstering
Slip Covers—Draperies
107 Wolfs Lane Pelham 65, N. Y.

• M. MANOOKIAN •
198 Sparks Ave. Pel. 8-0876
**RUGS**
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored

For Your Next Cold Wave
*Edward's*
BEAUTY SALON
Pelham 8-0559 231 Wolf's Lane

**WISE Hardware Co.**
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
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*Emmadine* FARMS
*Direct From Our Farms at*
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

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*Larry Strong*
HAIRDRESSER
*Permanent Waving a Specialty*
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Telephone 3467

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**FALLKILL NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.**
*Commercial Banking*
*Personal Loans*
17 MARKET ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

## NEW YORK

### POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

**LUCKEY'S IS OPEN EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT 'TIL 9**
Shop with your family and your friends, and shop until nine. All departments, including the cafeteria, in full operation.
**Luckey, Platt & Company**

*Let us tempt your Appetite*
See our Window Display of Appetizing Baked Goods Delicious Home Type Cakes, Cookies, Pies and Pastries
**THERESA BAKE SHOP**
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3307

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*Paint Wallpaper*
*Art Supplies*
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Branch 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

### QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

BOBBEN
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Floral Park, 184 Jericho Turnpike
*Sportswear—Millinery*

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Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893
G. F. Ritter & Son
**WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES**
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**JOHN LUCK**
*Delicatessen*
**Home Cooked Food a Specialty**
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Avenue

**Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.**
*Fire and Automobile Insurance*
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

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*Quality Shoes Since 1918*
TREADEASY, WILBUR COON, MATRIX } Shoes for Women
EDWARDS for Boys and Girls
FREEMAN, NUNN-BUSH } for Men
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DELICIOUS HOME-MADE ICE CREAM—CANDY
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Formerly Poppe's

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3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
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115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

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to All Makes
**FURNACES**
*Furnaces for essential replacement*
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

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COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
*Manufacturer of Fine*
SAUSAGE
*We Specialize in Home*
DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

*J. E. Thompson* COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
*of Smart Individuality*
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE FLOWER BOX
*"Flowers for Every Occasion"*
622 East Main Street
We Deliver Main 4712

**BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY**
*"Sealtest Milk"*
46 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 186
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

SEE J. E. GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
806 Union Trust Main 5580

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
F-M SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
880 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

Mortgages — Insurance — Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP
Realtor
264 Sunrise Highway, 2 Doors E. of Park Avenue
Specializes in large selection of fine homes.
Phone Rockville Centre 2222

Emile Harper Method
LET Scientific Skill and Long Experience Give Your Next Permanent Wave.
82 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1317

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2540

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

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BEAUX ARTS BEAUTY SALON
RUSSELL
formerly of Antoine de Paris Saks 5th Ave.
61 GARTH ROAD SCARSDALE 807

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
All Repairs Zippers Fixed
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road Scarsdale, New York

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Hairdressing
Harwood Building Room 223 Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Sc. 5777

SCHENECTADY

Creamier and Richer . . .
that's AMSTERDAM DAIRY Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. Change to this better milk today. Call Amsterdam Dairy—6-2351.

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$15 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
MARY C. BAIRD
The Carl Co.—2nd floor rear
Phone 4-5815

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

THE CARL CO.
for 100% Wool
Fall SUITS

Barneys
FOR MEN'S WEAR

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461. 4-4462

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON
INCORPORATED
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
230 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

COMMANDER FOODS, Inc.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6518

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctors Theatre

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

## Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Russia's seven-stamp set marking the 20th year since the passing of Lenin, one of three new commemorative sets to reach this country from the Soviet Union recently, is virtually a re-issue of the six-stamp set issued in 1934.

Five of the six designs of the 1934 set are repeated in the 20th anniversary issue, including the supposed portrait of Lenin as a child. Instead of the "Demonstration Before Lenin's Mausoleum" (Scott's A190) design, a view of the Mausoleum with the Kremlin in the background has been substituted as the sixth design, while portraits of Lenin and Stalin (Scott's A191) appear on two values of the new set. Values of the new stamps also differ from the 1934 denominations. In addition to the 30-kopeck value, a second 30-k value pictures Lenin and Stalin, the 45-k pictures Lenin as a youth, the 50-k as Lenin appeared in 1918, and a 60-k portrays Lenin as he spoke at the Putilov Works in October, 1918. The Lenin Mausoleum and Kremlin appear on the one ruble value and Stalin and Lenin on the three ruble value.

Another new Russian set of four stamps pictures medals of the "Great Patriotic War," the Soviet name for the present conflict, which have been received in both imperforate and perforate form. The medal of the Order of the Great Patriotic War is pictured on the 15-kopeck red, the Order of Alexander Nevsky on a 20-k blue, the Order of Suvoroff on a 30-k green and the Order of Kutusoff on a 60-k red.

An earlier arrival was the two-stamp "Day of the United Nations" set which features the flags of the Soviet Russia, the United States and Great Britain. Values are 60-k and three rubles.

Fifty million copies of the three-cent Philippines commemorative to be placed on sale Sept. 27 at Washington have been ordered by the Post Office Department. A line drawing of Corregidor Island by Logan U. Reavis, New York artist, was used for the central design of the stamp, according to the department. William A. Roach designed the stamp. The engravers were Charles A. Brooks and Axel W. Christensen.

Wide World

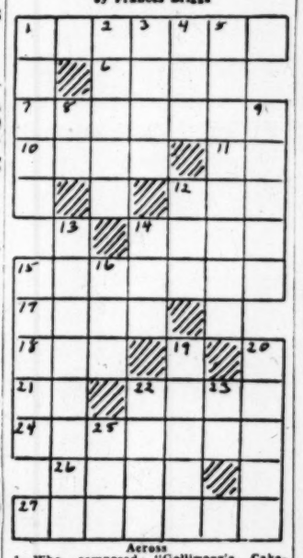
**The Philippines Commemorative, in remembrance of embattled Corregidor and its brave defenders.**

## Handy Device

Some farmers keep their orchard spraying equipment filled with water when not in use for spraying purposes, as an emergency fire apparatus.

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—Who composed "Golliwogg's Cakewalk"?
6—Uralsk is on what river?
7—What flowers are said to be "for thoughts"?
10—What is first name of Miss Ferber, author and dramatist?
11—Neuter pronoun.
12—A simian is what?
14—Who is daughter of Master and Mistress Page in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
15—What is a large weatherworn rock detached from its original bed?
17—What is first name of Miss Pratt, who charms Willie Baxter in "Seventeen"?
18—Branch.
21—Princeton University is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
22—Who was Greek god of war?
24—Who is principal feminine character in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
26—What Dutch artist painted picture called "Saying Grace"?
27—What is first name of Van Brunt, known as "Brom Bones," and who weds 24 Across.

**Down**

1—Chauncey Mitchell ———.
2—What is a pet name for a rabbit?
3—What do you call either one of the Bears?
4—Capuchin monkey.
5—What was name of Odin's eight-footed steed?
8—Advertisement (abbr.).
9—What is any male cattle raised for beef?
12—Conjunction.
13—What is an upright piece forming the side of a door opening?
14—Tuskegee Institute is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
15—Void space on paper is what?
16—What is a fortified German city on Danube?
19—What was Oscar Wilde's nationality?
20—What is a poetical composition for use in praise of God?
22—What do you call the superficial contents of any figure?
23—Half an em.
25—Sailor.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Eva Luoma, Hollidays Cove, W. Va.

**They Flower From Seeds We Never Plant**

**Here's an artistic photograph of the principal plant crop of North America—weeds!**

## In Lighter Vein

**And the Points!**

Teacher: "Tommy, what does your father say after he sits down to meals?"

Preacher's son: "He says: Go slow with the butter, kids, it's mighty hard to find it."—Atlanta Two Bells.

**His Day**

When he put a penny in the slot of a stamp machine outside a suburban post office, a Glasgow man was surprised to receive not only half-a-dozen stamps, but a small shower of coppers. Into the post office he went, and said: "That stamp machine—"

He got no further.

"Oh, I know," said the official, "it's jammed again," and she pushed a penny across the counter.—Tit-bits.

**And It's Expensive!**

A woman doctor declares that if small babies were allowed to choose their own food they would be much better in health. She shouldn't forget, however, that coal may soon be rationed.—Exchange.

## Today's Quotation

*Conscience, good my lord,*
*Is but the pulse of reason.*
—S. T. COLERIDGE

## Did You Ever Wonder

### *How Radio Relays May Make Possible Postwar Television Networks?*

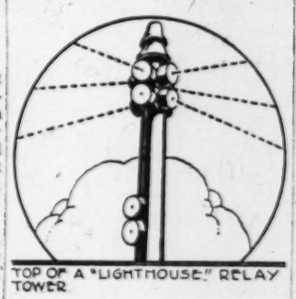
Television networks may result from the application of special "lighthouse" relay stations, according to R. R. Beal, Research Director of R. C. A.

These robot or unattended relays spaced 20 to 50 miles apart could link television transmitting stations into coast-to-coast networks and might even result in opening a radically new improvement in international communications through far-flung trunk lines across the Siberian wastes and the desert belts.

States Mr. Beal, "It is to be expected that television stations will first go on the air in such broadcasting centers as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

"But television will not be limited to the larger cities. By the use of radio relays other cities will become outlets for the television network which, before many years pass after the war, will weave from the East across the Mississippi and Midwest plains to meet a Pacific Coast link striking eastward across the Rockies.

"We know, of course, that ultra-short waves travel in a straight line and leave the earth on a tangent at the horizon. Obviously if we use high towers or antennas on lofty buildings or mountain peaks we capture and retransmit the waves at higher levels, and therefore their effective range is lengthened."



TOP OF A "LIGHTHOUSE" RELAY TOWER

The radically new form of station makes relaying a relatively simple process, according to Mr. Beal. Microwaves sent out by the relay transmitters will be beamed. Practically all the power will be economically concentrated in a straight line, not wastefully scattered in all directions as in standard broadcast transmission. As a result, comparatively small amounts of power will be required to operate the lighthouse relay.

Furthermore, the apparatus within the relay tower is simple and compact, not cumbersome and complicated, and can be made to function automatically — thus doing away with the need for the services of a lonely "lighthouse" tender.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

**'Worth It'**

London

D-day plus one found a crowded train, packed with American troops, gliding into an English railway station. At once the air was clamorous with banging mugs and shouts for tea. On the platform was one food vendor—a bewildered and overwhelmed small boy.

But a helper was at hand. A bright-faced woman came forward and offered assistance, and together they handed up pies to the eager soldiers, and filled up their mugs with tea. Many £1 notes were flourished in exchange.

"That's all right," the woman cried. "That's my gift to you who are doing so much for me."

"Aw, come on, sister," one said. "Take it."

"I couldn't take £1 for a pie," she laughed, "and we've no change."

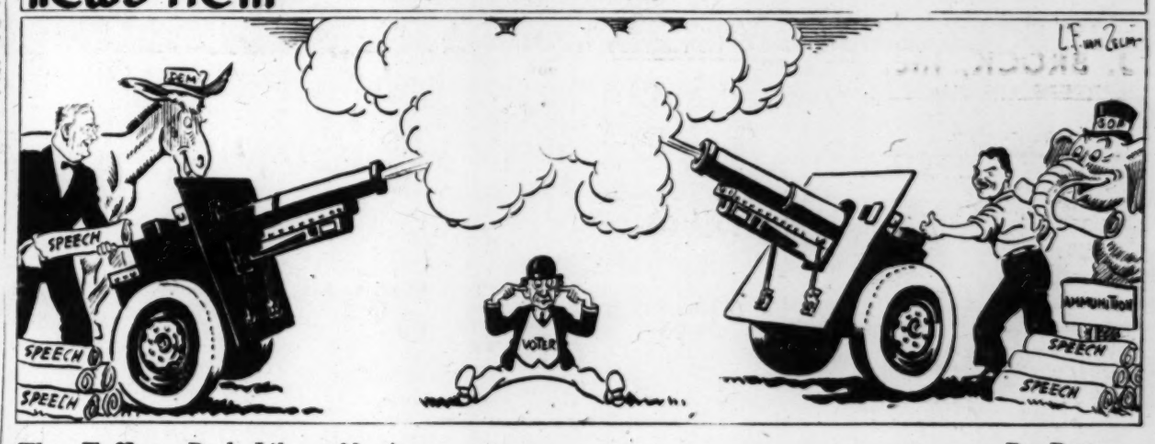
The whistle blew, and the train glided out of the station, amid shouts of "Good-bye" and "Thanks a lot."

Then the woman faced the wide-eyed boy. "Now, what did the pies and mugs of tea cost?" she asked.

"That will be 17s., miss," replied the boy.

As the unknown and grateful admirer of America's finest paid up she was heard to whisper, "It was well worth it!"

**NEWS ITEM~** THE POLITICAL GUNS ARE BOOMING!




**The Taffles**—*Bark Like a Man!* By PALMER

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*Of All Things* By RODGERS

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*And You Pay an Amusement Tax* By THE HAGERS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## War and the Home Front

At a moment when cold water from Prime Minister Churchill, the OWI and others is moistening, if not inundating, our hopes for an early Allied victory in Europe, War Mobilizer Byrnes usefully reminds us that the American home-front economy is inextricably linked with the fighting. If the Germans may have to look forward to another winter of war infiltrating the Reich's borders and pouring down from the skies, Americans may have to accept another winter of rationing and wage controls.

This latter will not be welcome news to organized labor, which lately has seemed to make headway in its case against the Little Steel formula. Indeed, almost at the same hour Mr. Byrnes was stating the official position, the C. I. O.'s president, Philip Murray, was demanding an end to the Little Steel wage limitation by Oct. 15.

It has been the announced intention to cut back war production about 40 per cent on Victory Day in Europe, "V-E Day." It was planned, simultaneously, to eliminate overtime, returning to the 40-hour week. This meant substantial reductions in the size of pay checks received by many millions of workers. And it was deemed reasonable economics to allow an equitable rise in wage rates at that time partly to compensate for the smaller checks and to supply the purchasing power needed to accelerate civilian production.

The word "equitable" is used advisedly, because there seems to be general agreement that living costs have risen more than the 15 per cent allowed for under Little Steel. As a matter of justice, per se, we could not support Little Steel, any more than the special WLB panels that have been studying the matter closely for months can seem to justify it. But it has been necessary, and will continue to be necessary so long as the biggest part of our factory production is focused on war goods, because the problem of the falling standard of American living is not a problem of purchasing power but a problem of supply.

To add to the purchasing power until there can be matching or surpassing rises in civilian production would only make the problem more acute. This is what Mr. Byrnes has seen so clearly, and which he has had Presidential support in meeting.

It has been suggested that under the pressures of the campaign and to entrench himself more strongly with those segments of labor that are angry over Little Steel the President would somehow find means for breaching the formula before election. Unless the war ends suddenly, this would be unthinkable, and would probably disaffect more independent votes than it would cement within labor's ranks.

Well, few of us like the rationing and other controls. We may be disappointed in the outlook so suddenly confronting us. Yet whom have we to blame? Certainly not the brave boys in the battles, nor their competent leaders.

Nor are the boys complaining as they face this disappointment. They ask only another chance at the foe.

It's something to think about as we contemplate this prospect of another winter of discontent.

## Hold On to Your Hat!

Newspapers, magazines, and radio commentators urge us on the home front to help boost the morale of our boys overseas by writing regularly, and warn us to be sure to dispense only cheerful information. Well and good. We want Joe to feel that his rights will be preserved, too, when he changes his uniform for civvies.

But what if he hears what happened in a large New York fashion salon the other day? Before an excited feminine audience a noted millinery designer nonchalantly picked up a man's felt hat and, with the aid of a pair of scissors and a triumphant smile, transformed that simple headgear into what was described as a "chic cloche." Then, turning to her ecstatic audience, the alchemist uttered these fateful words: "Next time you go shopping with a man who is buying himself a hat, be sure he picks out a color that is becoming to you."

Can you imagine the effect on G. I. Joe's morale if he ever learns of this insidious assault on his personal rights and its sinister implications for the future?

## Front Door, Back Door

While the Germans were forcing the Allied foot out of Germany's side door at Arnhem, the Allies were on their way round to the back of the house where the Nazis have not been able to install such stout locks and bolts as fasten the western entrances to their shrinking living room.

Reports of Allied landings from the Adriatic Sea will remind the Nazis that there is more than one road to Berlin. A juncture of the sea-borne forces with the Russian armies and the Yugoslav fighters now operating with such success in the Balkans, and even in Hungary, might well develop into as decisive a threat to Germany as a breakthrough in the west.

At the very least this move promises to cut off the German forces in Greece from the homeland and thus hinder the Nazis' efforts to bolster their inadequate manpower on the West Wall. At best, this move might avert the winter stalemate envisaged in some quarters since the Arnhem setback. This depends, of course, on whether Allied leaders have prepared to enact another major continental invasion in an area where the Germans may be no stronger than they proved in France.

Estimates of the effectiveness of the thrust are mere guesswork while so little is known as to the size and whereabouts of the Allied landings. One significance this move holds, and especially for the Nazis who have just recovered from the surprise at Arnhem, is that there is plenty more ingenuity in Allied plans, and plenty more in Allied arsenals of what it takes to back ingenuity up.

## Pay for Postmen

"In care of Postmaster." What a familiar sight that has become in the last three years. And how many millions of letters from fathers, brothers, sons, and sweethearts have been dispensed to eager families from the overloaded bags of the patient, plodding postman. The postman's ring is one of the most eagerly awaited events of the day. And ring he does, rain or snow, sleet or shine. Even when an expected letter from France, or Italy, or Saipan does not arrive, he often takes time to dispense a little personal cheer.

Thus his grateful "customers" welcome the news that some thought is being given to the care of the postman and his family in the bills now pending in Congress for an increase in the salaries of postal workers. Certainly this recognition is long overdue, as supervisors, clerks, and carriers have had no permanent pay raise since 1925, despite the wartime increase in the cost of living estimated at from 24 per cent to 43 per cent. The bills deserve the full support of the public, and prompt action by the House and Senate.

## Bravo!

The Roosevelt-Churchill statement on Italy is welcome chiefly because it shows that at last this subject has received some badly needed attention on the top policy-making level.

It is no secret now that the British and American policies with respect to that unhappy country have been divergent. The recent American tendency has been to give the Italians more effective self-government and more economic assistance. This attitude comes naturally from a country of warm sympathies which has a large Italian population and an election in the offing.

The British tendency, meanwhile, has been to regard the Italians more in the light of defeated enemies and to mistrust the left-wing trend of Italian politics.

Nothing could be done so long as this divergence remained. It was useless to complain about maladministration on the lower level in Italy as long as London and Washington didn't see eye-to-eye on fundamentals.

Now there is a plan. Its text is generalized and it can be judged only in terms of specific actions later on. But apparently the question of economic aid has been solved by agreeing on the indispensable, immediate task of restoring Italy's devastated communications, utilities, food supplies, etc. For the rest, a "gradual" course is set toward more self-government, which is in the right direction, if that one qualifying adjective is not overworked.

After reading of the latest advances across Europe, we have a sneaking suspicion that the family jalopy is going to have a rough time of it after the war. It's going to take some time for the fellows to relearn that automobiles are intended to be used on roads.

## Backing Him Up

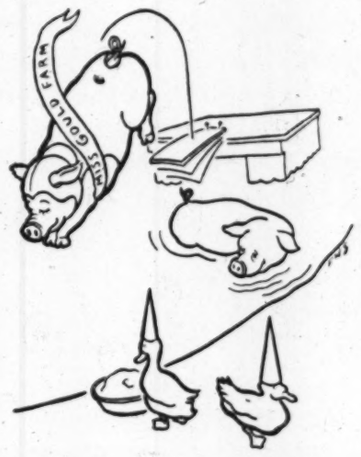
# Amphibious Pigs and Dumb Ducks

*A Dispatch From the Farm*

By John Gould

We discovered as one result of the hurricane that we have amphibious pigs, and as another result that ducks aren't very smart. The results, all in all, were numerous, but these two seem worth reporting.

The amount of rain that fell in these parts is unknown, but considerable. We set out a bucket the night before the storm was due to strike, so we'd know how much it rained, but the wind blew the bucket off across the field and left it bottom up in the tomato patch. The duck pond, which had been dry for nearly two months, filled up again. An apple tree that hangs over a swale had a lot of apples blown off, and they fell in the swale and the torrent that passed in the night carried about three bushels down to the road and piled them up in our neighbor's barnyard. The pig pen, under the barn, appears to have been located just




right, so the wind blew the water in and filled it. The pigs had rooted around, pig fashion, and had piled stuff against the fence so they had a first-rate basin and they were able to keep all they got.

When I went down the next morning, here were the two pigs, happy as could be, squealing and carrying on with just their noses out. I hurriedly tossed some apples over in a dry corner to entice them out of danger, but after they had an apple apiece they splashed back in and acted like two boys in a swimming hole. I fixed it so they could run out on dry land until the waters should subside, but they like the water. The tub in which they eat floats around, and if they don't like it in one place, they shove it to another.

The most fun is to see them bob for apples. The youngster tosses in one at a time, and the pigs scramble for it with fully as much splashing as goes with a ship launching.

I put on my hip boots and waded in with a shovel, releasing the pent up waters and grounding the feed tub. And hard as it is to ascribe human feelings to a shoat, I really think they resented it.

But the ducks—I've given up all hope for the ducks. Last spring when they were new I set a feed hopper by the pond, and every morning I'd put some grain in it. Ducks eat by filling their bills with mash, and then chasing to the water. They do this together, so that at one time they are all eating, at another they are all running to the pond, and at another they are all sloshing their bills. With the hopper close by the pond, this worked out all right and they made short work of a can of bran.

But when the drought came along and their pond dwindled and dried, the ducks set up a great quacking and came and told me all about it. After that I made a practice of setting a pail of water in the dooryard, thinking if the ducks wanted it out by the pond they could take it there themselves. So then they would fill their bills with grain, and come waddling away up to the back door for a drink. After the drink they'd go out to the hopper by the dried-up pond and get some more grain. In this way a can of bran would last them almost all day, and they trotted miles upon endless miles for their drinks.

An uncle has frequently used the expression, ". . . as dumb as Gideon's Geese," and I asked him one time how dumb Gideon's Geese really were. "Well," he said, "they swam across Fayi Pond to get a drink of water." So perhaps I should have expected my ducks to adjust slowly. After the hurricane, when the pond was practically heaped up with water, my ducks filled their bills with grain and then paraded solemnly to the dooryard in search of the pail. They set up a great quacking again, and told me I was neglecting them. This quacking went on until I got another pail, filled it with water, and set it by the door—whereupon they squizzled their bills out and waddled back.

The sight of ducks eating at the pond and drinking from a pail by the house requires so much amused watching that I haven't really had time to enjoy my amphibious pigs. But as time goes on and things keep happening, I'm getting to think there's no understanding the stock.

## If You Have Two Coats—

NEWS ITEM—*A nation-wide old clothes campaign for the people of Europe will take place the week of Sept. 24.*

If you have two coats, brother, send us one,
Send us your blankets, those that you count torn,
Our women's hands are calloused now and worn,
Digging the trenches, handling heavy guns,
Still they are mothers' hands, and they will mend
And wrap these coverings around their little ones.
Send us stout jackets for our men and boys,
The boys who laughed and jumped and never once
Stood still; they have grown very silent now
And thin. They have been hiding in the woods;
Their eyes are anxious as the eyes of men.
Choose for the children garments that are gay,
And colored sweaters for the older girls,
They are still young—we want them to forget.
Ship us your useless winter clothes; the enemy
Tore shawls from off the shoulders of the old,
Took everything to warm their fighting men.
You do not understand—they left us nothing,
Nothing, and the winds are growing cold.
If you have two coats, brother, send us one.

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

## Mirror of World Opinion

### The North's Problem, Too

A good many Southern Negroes have moved North in recent years, especially since the war started, to find more money and a freer life. It is not likely they have found much more freedom. They do not have to obey Jim Crow laws in public conveyances and that may comfort them, but, all in all, they probably have found life in the North no better than in the South.

They are confined to segregated districts where rents are high and living conditions unhealthy. Their chances for employment are limited to service jobs and generally menial positions. Their educational privileges may be better, but they soon find that education isn't much help to them. Many a college-trained Negro is a Pullman porter or an elevator operator because he has found that white men will not give him a job for which he is qualified.

In extreme youth the Negro child may not be aware of the situation that his dark skin places him in, but as he moves into adolescence, he sees that he's different, and that life is going to be hard for him. This, we think, is the reason why there are muggers and gangs of hoodlums in Harlem and elsewhere—the youngsters are turned bitter at an early age when they see that the chances are against them. — *New York Daily News.*

# Not All of Morgenthau Plan Scrapped

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Joseph C. Harsch

Word has been passed around "semi-officially" in Washington that the President has tabled the plans Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau drafted for the postwar treatment of Germany.

This leaves the official record as reading, more or less, that Mr. Morgenthau proposed a Draconian peace for Germany and that his proposals have now been rejected in favor of relatively milder terms favored by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, and the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson.

This writing of the official record was deemed necessary to undo some of the damage already done by the prompt and adept use Dr. Goebbels made in Berlin of Mr. Morgenthau's alleged plan. Our short-wave broadcasts to Germany can now attempt to persuade the German people that they need not be quite so apprehensive as Dr. Goebbels tells them that German defeat in war means the complete economic suppression of Germany.

The semi-official version also has the superficial merit of rectifying the administrative anomaly of a prime foreign policy matter being in the hands of the head of the Treasury Department rather than of the Department of State.

Perhaps it is necessary for appearances to adjust the whole episode in this matter. Harm has been done because the alleged Morgenthau plan leaked out just at the moment when the Germans scored their first significant military success in many months at the Arnhem bridgehead. Dr. Goebbels was armed at one and the same time with a military reason for offering hope to the Germans and also an argument why they should fight harder.

Candor would have explained the matter in a somewhat different manner, and done a little more justice to Mr. Morgenthau. To begin with, his proposals were never as Draconian as represented. And in the end they have not been pigeonholed quite as completely as officially represented.

Mr. Morgenthau never proposed that Germany should be stripped of all industry and converted to a primitive pastoral life. He is much too intelligent to believe that a peaceful and prosperous Europe could be founded on such an absurd objective. Europe needs much of what Germany is specially equipped to produce. To stifle all German industrial productivity would impose a severe hardship on Europe, as well as driving the German people to desperation.

What Mr. Morgenthau did want to do was to see to it that in the rebuilding of German industry the emphasis be put on those instruments of production which would not be convertible to wartime uses. After the last war, American, and also some British, capital created in Germany the heavy industry on which Hitler built his war machine. There won't be much to destroy after this war, even if that were the intent. It will be a question of what to allow to be rebuilt.

Mr. Morgenthau would omit from the list of industries Germany will be permitted to rebuild its heavy metal plants, its chemical plants, and its big hydro-electric power plants. Germany would be allowed, and encouraged within the limitations of its obligations to the nations it has robbed and injured during the war, to recreate a peacetime producing industry which would be so geared to peace by dependence on imported raw materials and on fair markets abroad that it could never support another war.

These concepts have not by any means been scrapped. They may not have Mr. Morgenthau's name tagged to them in the future for the factual reason that his name is a weapon for German propaganda. But they were put into the pot of Anglo-American discussions at Quebec and they were taken back to London by Mr. Churchill. They have the great merit in some eyes of offering a means whereby Britain can find a postwar market for its heavy industry without coming into too violent collision with America's enormous productivity.

The personal friction engendered by the affair in the relations between Mr. Morgenthau on one hand and Messrs. Hull and Stimson on the other inevitably require dissolution of the Cabinet Committee on Germany which the three constituted. But Mr. Morgenthau never differed from the others as widely as reported, and the degree of his difference has left its imprint on the American plan. A public disavowal of a non-existent proposal clears the propaganda atmosphere. The constructive results of Mr. Morgenthau's views remain.

## Heroic Vitalists

*The Bookshelf*

Nothing can beg the question and persuade a reader into accepting all sorts of axioms and granting almost any premise, like an unusual phrase. Lecturing professors and book-compiling philosophers understand this and make the most of it.

Eric Russell Bentley, author of A CENTURY OF HERO-WORSHIP (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50), employs a number of tags, some borrowed and some invented, which have an innate power of upholding argument and proving points. One of them is Heroic Vitalism. The two words go for a designation of the creed of Thomas Carlyle, the first personage he discusses and more or less the key figure of all his chapters.

Another is "sundered psyche," which the author attributes to Nietzsche. Mr. Bentley makes at the outset a brief study of Carlyle, and later a rather exhaustive one of Nietzsche, and he ends by putting them both through a Freudian analysis. The admirer of Frederick the Great and other concrete and vital heroes and the admirer of the fanciful and fantastic Superman are for him just a couple of frustrated human beings, magniloquent, erratic, and ecstatic, who reached for what was beyond their reach and who, in their effort, managed nevertheless to draw out of the future things which have since become present and are now becoming past.

Their denials in a literal light fell flat, although their breakneck excursions into realms of uncertainty were fruitful. They went, first the one and then the other, on ruinous adventures of skepticism and yet each brought back with him prophecies that have proved correct.

As far as Nietzsche at least is concerned, the enterprise came through with some ingenious and original evidence of the freedom of the will. That fairly saves Nietzsche from appearing a mere intuitivist, no matter how wildly he goes.

Another of the author's Heroic Vitalists is Richard Wagner, the librettist; and the classification passes off very convincingly. The implication, however, that Wagner as composer belongs also in the company hardly sets and fixes; for first it would have to be shown that music is, or ever was, a system of philosophy. Another member bears the name of G. B. Shaw; still another, that of D. H. Lawrence.

Mr. Bentley painstakingly searches into the records of his subjects as revealed in their writings and makes observations on their behavior in keeping with his psychoanalytical prepossessions. Some of his findings are as inevitable and as serviceable to his purpose as were those of the "debunking" biographers of the twenties. It is the old outcome of the huckleberry picker finding huckleberries because he went to the pasture with intent to find them. He indicates that in a certain sort of way the Heroic Vitalists lead straight to Hitler. But his principal interest is historic. His work being an exploit in research, he stays pretty consistently with the past.

No help for it, however, he must arrive at the present moment; and then what should he do but convert his effort into a literary tragedy. He declares the line of Heroic Vitalists extinct.

That seems to be no more than saying that a certain philosophic notion that enjoyed currency for 100 years or so is being, or has been, superseded by something else; by pragmatism, let us say. We pass, in fine, from Carlyle to another earth-shaking thinker—William James, or whom we please.

W. P. T.

## From Yesterday for Today

*To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.*

### "The Fruit of Labor"

Property is the fruit of labor. . . . Property is desirable, as a positive good in the world. . . . That some should be rich shows that others may become rich and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another . . . but let him work diligently and build one for himself . . . thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.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